Registered under the Copyright Act. Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for Transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

VOL. XXVII.—No 317. MELBOURNE: MAY 20th, 1912. [Subscription: 10/- per Annum Post Free.

PHAR Storage

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy

With which is Incorporated

The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

'Allenburys' Foods.

Infantile Diarrhœa

During summer, Diarrhœa and kindred disorders among Infants are largely due to the use of infected cow's milk

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods

are absolutely free from all harmful bacteria, and are made ready for use with boiled water.

The Foods are easily digested and assimilated, and contain both fat and proteids in similar relative proportions to those found in human milk. They are capable also of further modification, when desired, to suit the most delicate Infants from birth.

The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1.
FROM BIRTH TO 3 MONTHS.
This closely approximates in composition to human milk. It keeps thoroughly well, is easily prepared, the addition of hot water only being necessary.

The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 2.
FROM 3 TO 7 MONTHS.
Is similar to the Milk Food No. 1, with the addition of a small amount of soluble phosphates and albuminoids.

The "Allenburys" Malted Food No. 3.
FROM 7 MONTHS UPWARDS.
Is a partially digested farinaceous food, and requires the addition of boiled cow's milk and water.

The "Allenburys" Rusks (Malted).
A valuable addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., London and Sydney.

Index to Advts., Page 6.

SEABURY'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS, STANDARD IN QUALITY AND STRENGTH.

Guaranteed

NEARLY a quarter of a century ago, the Seabury Pharmacal Laboratories by pioneer investigation devised a method of standardising Belladonna Plasters, based on the establishment of the average alkaloidal content of prime Belladonna Root and by this means were able to guarantee their manufacture—uniform in quality and strength.

Physicians and Pharmacists appreciated this advance—competitors imitated it—and in 1898 the British Pharmacopœia adopted it.

The Seabury Standard

became

The "B.P." Standard

and remains the only standard which can be legally supplied when a Belladonna Plaster is ordered.

Foreign Pharmacopœias, in some cases adopted other standards and it has therefore come to pass that plasters never intended to meet the requirements of the "B.P." have been imported and supplied to Pharmacists, thereby exposing them to litigation.

Every Seabury Belladonna Plaster bears the name SEABURY & JOHNSON, a guarantee of uniformity, quality, reliability and purity, the statement "B.P. Strength"—a guarantee of official requirements.

Specify Seabury's and assure the supply of Standard Products,

PRICE LIST FROM

SEABURY & JOHNSON,

5, & 7, Barrack Street,
Sydney, N.S.W.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, London, New York, and Sydney.

DOCTORS!!

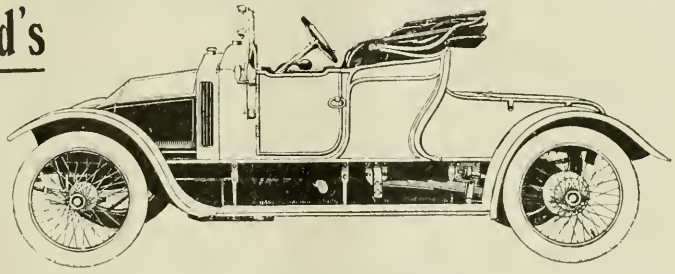
To whom a Motor Car is an indispensable adjunct to your profession,

REMEMBER

.....THE.....

Siddeley DEASY

England's **Best.**



Holder of the World's Reliability Record of

15,000 MILES NON-STOP RUN!!

Sole Australian Agents:

Sunshine Motor Cars

PROPRIETARY LIMITED,

SYDNEY. MELBOURNE. BRISBANE.
ADELAIDE and PERTH.

Also Agents for Lanchester, Vauxhall, Delage, Gregoire, and Overland.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES AND PRICES.

15% Discount

Off HEARNE'S MEDICINES in £5 Parcels

Buyers of £5 PARCELS of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, Frootoids (and any other of Hearne's Medicines) will now be allowed 15% DISCOUNT OFF THE WHOLESALE PRICES for cash with order as follows:—

EXAMPLE No. 1:

1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure (2/6) @ 27/-	...	£4	1 0
½ „ „ „ „ (4/6) @ 48/-	...	1	4 0
		£5	5 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT	...	0	15 9
Nett	...	£4	9 3

EXAMPLE No. 2:

1 case, 3 dozen Hearne's Bronchitis Cure (2/6) @ 27/-	...	£4	1 0
2 „ „ Frootoids (1/6) @ 15/-	...	1	10 0
		£5	11 0
LESS 15% DISCOUNT	...	0	16 8
Nett	...	£4	14 4

Or may be assorted to include any other of Hearne's Medicines in any way to suit your own requirements.

GOODS FORWARDED CARRIAGE FREE.

Actual profit on No. 1 Parcel, £1 7s. 9d.; on No. 2 Parcel, £1 11s. 8d., or 7d. per small bottle of Bronchitis Cure—1s. 1d. per large bottle. 5¼d. per bottle of Frootoids. The profit on other Medicines is in the same proportion to their retail prices.

THE DISCOUNTS OFF PARCELS OF £50 WORTH IS 17½%, £100 WORTH 20%.

W. G. HEARNE & CO. Ltd.

GEELONG.

To His Late Majesty, King Edward VII.

BRAND'S

Specialties for Invalids.

Manufactured from the FINEST BRITISH MEATS.

ESSENCE OF BEEF

And of CHICKEN and MUTTON.

Valuable in cases of exhaustion, depression, and weak digestion due to influenza or any other cause, being easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, imparting at once fresh life and vigour to the whole system.

These Essences are now put up IN GLASS and TINS.

The A1 SAUCE

For "FISH, FLESH, OR FOWL."

A FINE TONIC AND DIGESTIVE.

Full Price Lists on application to

BRAND & CO. LTD.,

MAYFAIR WORKS, VAUXHALL, LONDON, S.W.

Every chemist knows that it is necessary for him to obtain his supplies of such articles as do not lend themselves to easy investigations from a really reliable manufacturer with a reputation at stake.

This is particularly the case with

EXTRACTS

THEREFORE SPECIFY

E. Merck

My extracts will be found of quite exceptional purity. They are manufactured in a special department of my works, fitted with the most complete machinery of the latest type. The Extracts are evaporated in vacuum apparatus of the most modern construction, specially made for each individual extract. All Extracts are carefully tested in my laboratories before despatch, thus enabling me to give every guarantee for the quality and strength of these preparations, a point which should be borne in mind when comparing prices.

AGENTS:

Messrs. P. O'C. RUSSELL & CO. LTD., Box 139, BRISBANE.

Messrs. G. A. BREMER & CO., 5 Leigh Street, ADELAIDE; 231 Elizabeth Street, MELBOURNE.

THE SURGICAL SUPPLY CO. LTD., AUCKLAND

Darmstadt

The retailer who interests himself in

Offers good value to his customers and pockets a fair profit.

Trade Price, 7s. 6d. per doz., 84s. per gross.

Counter Bills, Show Cards, Window Displays furnished on application to the Proprietors—

ROCKE, TOMPSITT & CO., MELBOURNE.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS APPEARING IN THIS ISSUE.

A. Scholl Mfg. Co. Ltd., London ... 14
Allen and Hanburys, London—Wholesale Export Druggists, etc. ... Cover, 11
Allen, Dr. B, U.S.A.—Mexican Walnut Stain 21
Altrincham Rubber Co., England—Photographic and Rubber Specialties ... 36
Ashton and Parsons, London—Homœopathic Medicines and "Phosferine"... 38
Atkin's Quinine Wine 21
Beecham's Pills 15
Benger's, F. B. & Co. Ltd., Manchester 20
Bennett, Sons & Shears Ltd., London ... 18
Bosisto and Co., Richmond, Melbourne—Eucalyptus Oil 37
Brand & Co., London—Specialties ... 3
Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., London and Sydney ... ... Cover
Bush, W. J., and Co., London and Melbourne—Manufacturing Chemists, &c. 8
California Syrup of Figs 28
Cartwright, W. B., London 29
Charles, W. F, England—Zenobia Perfumes 17
Condy and Mitchell, London—Condy's Fluid ... First Page of Reading Matter
Cox, Arthur, & Co., Optical Goods ... 31
Crown Chemical Co., Melbourne ... 16
Cuming, Smith & Co—Formalin ... 160
Dalgety & Co. Ltd.—Kerol 32
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.. London—Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne ...
Denver Chemical Mfg Co., Sydney—Antiphlogistine 35
Denyer Brothers, Melbourne—Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers ... 12
Duff, Thos. & Bros., Shop Fitters, Melbourne 9
Fassett & Johnson, Sydney—Emol Keleet
Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne ... 7
Forrest, Francis, and Co., Melbourne—Pears' Soap 22
Godfrey and Cooke, London—Godfrey's Patent Chloride of Ammonium Inhaler 19
Gould, H T. & Co., Tasmania—Globulus Oil 16
Hearne, W. G., Geelong—Bronchitis Cure 2
Holloway's Pills, London 18
Horlick's Malted Milk, England ... 17
Hycol 21
Joubert & Joubert, Melbourne—Neurosine Prunier 6
Laxo-Tonic Pill Co.—"Rexona" Soap ... 34
Lennard, J. L.—"Lysol" 30
Leitch, John W, and Co., Huddersfield 17
Lambert Pharmacal Co.—"Listerine" ... 33
Mather, W., Ltd., Manchester—Plaisters 19
Mawson and Co., England 17
Meggeson & Co., London—Druggists and Manufacturers of Medicated Lozenges 27
Merck, E., Darmstadt—Pure Chemicals 4
Muirhead, J A., England 17
National Drug Company, Melbourne—Eastman's Lotion 16
Parke, Davis and Co., Detroit, U.S.A., and Sydney—Manufacturing Chemists ... Cover
Pharmacy Board Notices 24
Potter & Birks Ltd. 25
Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Melbourne ... 5
Rosier, John, Melbourne—Chiropodist, etc. 26
"Sanitas" Disinfectants ... Over Editorial
Silberberg and Co., H. B., Melbourne.. 16
Saxlehner, Andreas—"Hunyadi Janos ... 8
Scott and Bowne Ltd.—Scott's Emulsion 19
Seabury and Johnson, London and Sydney Cover
Slack, Bernard, England 14
St. Dalmas, A. De, Leicester—Medicated Plasters... 18
S.P. Charges Co., England—Sulphaqua and Sulphaqua Soap ... ...
Sunshine Motor Co., Melbourne ... 1
Van Houten's Cocoa 31
Vapo-Cresolene, New York—Vapo-Cresolene 27
Vinolia Soap Co., Sydney 13
Whitehead & Co., Melbourne—Chemists' Labels 26
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure ... 14
Woods, W., & Co. Melbourne—Opticians 32
Wolfe's Schnapps 160
Wyleys Ltd., Coventry—Wholesale and Export Chemists... 23
Zeal, G. H., London, "The Repello." ... 12
Ziebell, C J., Fitzroy, Melbourne— 30

FALIERE'S PHOSPHATINE FOOD.

An agreeable, appetising, and easily assimilated food for the aged, invalids, and for infants and children. It contains phosphates in a readily digested form.

CREME SIMON.

A pleasant, non-greasy skin food, delicately perfumed with great cleansing and healing properties.

NEUROSENE PRUNIER. (Phospho-Glycerate of Lime.)

A general restorative of the nervous system. Rapidly assimilated, constant in action, and fully reliable in its effects.

JOUBERT & JOUBERT, 552 Flinders Street, Melbourne.

FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals,
Dental Material, Chemical, Physical, and Bacteriological Apparatus, &c.

AGENTS FOR—

THE KEMP SHEEP BRANDING LIQUID CO. PTY. LTD.
AUSTRALIAN OXYGEN CO.
CONSUMERS' ANHYDROUS AMMONIA Co. LTD., SYDNEY
J. BOSISTO & CO., PTY. LTD.
DR. D. JAYNE & SON, PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.
SHELDON DRUG CO., SYDNEY.
SWIFT'S ARSENATE OF LEAD.
LISTERINE.
KOLYNOS (INC.)

PROPRIETORS OF—

KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
KRUSE'S INSECTICIDE.
HYPOL—THE WELL-KNOWN EMULSION
TRIDENT SPECIALTIES.
PLASTINE.
TOXA—FOR RABBIT DESTRUCTION.
FOSFA ,, ,,

Stores and Offices—342-6 LITTLE FLINDERS STREET,
Factory and Laboratories—SPENCER STREET, Dental Depot—117 COLLINS STREET.

MELBOURNE.

W. J. BUSH & CO. Ltd.

Distillers of Official and Unofficial

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The following are amongst the most important:—

Distilled at Hackney.

OIL OF ALMONDS
" CARDAMOMS
" CARAWAY
" CINNAMON
" CLOVES
" CUBEBS
" DILL
" ORRIS
" PATCHOULI
" SANDAL WOOD

Distilled at Mitcham.

OIL OF CAMOMILES
" LAVENDER
" PENNYROYAL
" PEPPERMINT
" ROSEMARY

Distilled at Grasse.

OIL OF EUCALYPTUS
" GERANIUM
" LAVENDER
" NEROLI
" ROSEMARY
" THYME

Pressed at Messina

OIL OF BERGAMOT
" LEMON
" ORANGE

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF ALL OTHER ESSENTIAL OILS.

WORKS AT

Hackney, London; Mitcham, Surrey;
Grasse, France; Messina, Sicily.

HEAD OFFICES—

ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON, N.E.

DEPOTS—

New York & Chicago, U.S.A.; Montreal, Canada; Moscow, Russia

AUSTRALIAN BRANCHES—

167-169 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

11 Little George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

For LIVER COMPLAINTS, OBESITY, &c.

THE "VIENNA MEDICAL PRESS" SAYS:—

"Hunyadi János may be regarded as a specific for obesity."

AVERAGE DOSE:—A wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

CAUTION. Note the Name "HUNYADI JÁNOS," the Signature of the Proprietor, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, and the Medallion on the Red Centre Part of the Label.

CONDY'S FLUID

AND

CONDY'S CRYSTALS

ARE GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

Twenty-nine Injunctions, with damages and costs, have been obtained against chemists who sold Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals."

CONDY'S CRYSTALS are stocked and sold in bottles only by all the leading Wholesale Druggists in Australia and New Zealand.

Sole Proprietors of "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals"—

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 65, Goswell Rd, LONDON, ENG.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

[REGISTERED UNDER COPYRIGHT ACT].

No. 317. MAY 20TH, 1912. Vol. XXVII.

ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, April 6th, 1912.

THE COAL STRIKE,

which has now run on for nearly five weeks, had exercised a baneful effect on business generally. Apart from the loss of production caused by the idleness of nearly a million miners, nearly three quarters of a million of other workers have been compulsorily deprived of work as a result of the failure of supplies of fuel. Inquiries among wholesale druggists and manufacturers reveal the fact that business has suffered considerably. Retail chemists, particularly in the mining towns, have had to face a disastrous position. Indeed, the whole drug and chemical trade has been depressed as the result of the strike. One effect of the strike will be to considerably delay shipment of oversea orders, particularly in bulk lines. It will take some time to clear up local inconvenience and annoying delays, even if the strike ends almost immediately. At present the outlook is a little brighter and a settlement is expected next week. The industrial unrest, which culminated in this huge strike, is having a very unsettling effect on business, and is not a very happy ending to what generally has been a good winter season.

PHARMACEUTICAL RECIPROCITY WITH THE COLONIES.

As was expected, the Privy Council has approved of the Bye-laws which were drafted for the purpose of empowering the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to enter into reciprocal agreements with Colonial pharmaceutical authorities with reference to the admission to the Register of Chemists and Druggists of Great Britain without examination, of persons who, after approved courses of study and examination, have been registered in any British colony as entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist in the Colonies. The text of the new Bye-laws as finally adopted is as follows:—

> The Council may, by resolution at any ordinary meeting, enter into reciprocal agreements with Colonial Pharmaceutical Authorities, empowered under Statute, to grant certificates of competent skill and knowledge to practise pharmacy in any British Colony; and may make, amend, or determine thereunder regulations for the admission to the Register of Chemists and Druggists of Great Britain, without examination, of persons who, after approved courses of study and examination, have become registered in any British Colony, as entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist in that Colony; provided that no person shall be registered under this bye-law who fails to produce satisfactory evidence of having undergone an approved course of study, and of having passed the qualifying examination of the Colony in which he is registered.
>
> Persons holding Colonial certificates of qualification and being desirous of becoming registered, without examination, as chemists and druggists, in accordance with the last preceding bye-law, shall submit to the Registrar such evidence as may be required by the Regulations, made from time to time by the Council in that behalf, and shall pay to the Registrar a fee of twelve guineas, whereupon, if the Council shall so see fit, they shall be registered.

The Council will now probably draw up regulations governing the admission of Colonial pharmacists, and these in due time will, no doubt, be submitted to the various Pharmacy Boards as the basis on which reciprocity will be established.

ARSENICAL FLY PAPERS.

The London Arsenic Mystery, as the Seddon poisoning case was termed, has raised several points of interest to pharmacists. It will be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Seddon were charged with having wilfully murdered Elizabeth Barrow, a well-to-do spinster, who had lodged with them, by administering arsenic, alleged to have been obtained from Mather's fly-papers. During the trial, Dr. Willcox, the Home Office analyst, gave the results of his analysis. He found arsenic in all the organs and tissues of the body, the largest proportion of the poison being in the intestines, liver, stomach and muscles. The hair, skin, and nails also contained arsenic—in fact, the poison was distributed throughout the body. Dr. Willcox said that he had analysed a number of Mather's arsenical fly-papers, with the following results:—

	Grains.
One paper contained	3.8
A second	4.17
A third	4.8
A fourth	6.0
A fifth	3.8
A sixth	4.1

He had also made experiments to extract arsenic from the fly-papers by boiling them in water. Nearly all the poison came out, he found.

The question has also arisen as to whether arsenical fly-papers require to be signed for. A writer in the *Westminster Gazette* puts the case as follows:—

> "The customer must sign his name in the book, and here is a point which seems to deserve special emphasis. The Arsenic Act of 1851 has never been repealed. It must include arsenical fly-papers, and the purchaser of such things should properly be obliged to sign the chemist's book. That this signature is not always exacted has been made all too clear by a recent pitiful case, of which we have all been reading the squalid details."

It is doubtful, however, whether the writer understands the position. Arsenical fly-papers are excluded from Part I. of the Schedule, by the Pharmacy Act 1908, the wording being altered to "Arsenic, and its medicinal preparations." The fly-papers, not being medicinal, therefore, come under Part II., and do not require to be recorded in the Poisons Book. It is also an extremely moot question whether these fly-papers are covered by the Arsenic Act, the pro-

visions of which appear to be obviously inapplicable to them. The case attracted great interest, and in the end resulted in Seddon being found guilty.

SANTONIN ADULTERATION.

Mr. John C. Umney has drawn attention to the alarming degree of sophistication which is prevalent with regard to Santonin. Samples of this drug have come under his notice on the London market, which are adulterated with 20 to 25 per cent. of acetanilide. Mr. E. Merck, of Darmstadt, confirms the statement, referring to a sample of Santonin which was found to consist almost entirely of boric acid. Information has also been received from France that Santonin adulteration is rife there, one sample of the drug containing 80 per cent. of acetanilide. It is not difficult to realise that, with Santonin costing nearly 80s. per lb., the adulteration would be especially active. Doubtless, some parcels of the sophisticated drug have found their way to Australia. Mr. Umney advises all pharmacists to most critically examine their stocks. The presence of acetanilide can be determined by the melting point, the mixture of the two bodies melting over a very wide range. Acetanilide also is comparatively soluble in water, from which it crystallises on cooling. Another simple test is to boil a grain or so of Santonin with five drops of solution of potash, and a drop of chloroform, in a drachm of water. If it contains acetanilide, an offensive odour will be given off.

FOOD AND DRUG PROSECUTIONS.

Two camphorated oil cases were heard during the month. In one, where there was a deficiency of camphor to the extent of 20 per cent., a fine of 5s. 6d. was imposed, the Court accepting defendant's evidence that the mistake was not a wilful one, and was due to evaporation. In another case, where artificial camphor was supplied in camphorated oil, the Bench decided that, although the offence was a technical one, and that the manufacturers were entirely to blame, the defendant would have to pay the full penalty of £5.

A ground ginger case was heard at Bishop, Auckland, on March 28, when Martin Johnson, of Billy Row, was summoned for selling ground ginger, which contained extraneous matter to the extent of 5.56 per cent. The prosecution intimated that the adulteration was not the fault of the retailer, as it had occurred in the grinding, the addition having been used to whiten the ginger. Defendant was fined 10s., including costs.

Sweet Spirits of Nitre, not up to B.P. strength, was the cause of two grocers appearing at the Grimsby Police Court, on March 28. They admitted the offence, but said that if the bottle were well shaken before unstoppering, or if it were always kept upside down (precautions they were not aware of before the prosecution), the offence would not have occurred. The magistrates advised the defendants to leave the sale of these elusive commodities to qualified chemists, and ordered them to pay the costs, 18s.

CHLORINATED LIME.

At Chelmsford, on March 22, Parkes' Drug Stores, Limited, were summoned for selling chlorinated lime to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Mr. Seagar, for the prosecution, said that the inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, asked for 3 lbs. of chlorinated lime, and was served by the manager, Mr. Henry Clark, with a 2-lb. bottle and a 1-lb. bottle. The analyst's certificate was to the effect that the sample contained only 1½ per cent. of available chlorine, whereas chlorinated lime should contain 33 per cent., so that there was a large deficiency of the essential ingredient.

Mr. Sutthery, for the defence, said he believed these stores were the only stores or chemists who kept this article in anything like bulk, and they took the precaution to keep it in the best manner, so that it should not deteriorate more than possible. It was obtained from the very best-known makers, who had guaranteed it, as could be seen from the bottle produced.

Mr. Seagar pointed out there was no guarantee on the pound bottle.

Mr. Sutthery went on to say that Mr. Clark, the manager, sold what he believed to be a genuine article, as supplied to the firm by the biggest and best-known makers. Unfortunately, it had deteriorated in quality, but not to the knowledge of the chemists. There was no intention to cheat or defraud; it was a pure accident. The result of the prosecution would be that the article would not be kept in any shop, and would only be obtained on a particular order.

Dr. J. C. Thresh, county medical officer, said that chlorinated lime and chloride of lime were one and the same thing. It was used for making lotions for nasal discharges, but chiefly as a disinfectant. If properly made and corked it ought to keep for years, and only lost a very small percentage.

The justices imposed a fine of £5, with 5s. 3d. costs.

In another case, the defence was raised that chlorinated lime was not a drug. The distinction, however, must be made that it is certainly a drug, when used for medicinal purposes, but it might not be regarded as such when sold as a disinfectant. Pharmacists are now overhauling their stocks of this article to see that they come up to the B.P. standard. The case came as a surprise, and is but another evidence that the inspectors are widening their activities, and are getting off the beaten track a little.

"PRECIPITATE OINTMENT."

Proceedings under the Merchandise Marks Acts were instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society on March 15, against a drug store keeper at Fulham, who sold as "Precipitate Ointment," something which contained no white precipitate. An analysis of the article revealed that it contained boric acid, and a mixture of fat. Counsel for the prosecution pointed out that it was important for the magistrate to know that white precipitate was a scheduled poison, which the defendant, being an unregistered person, was not allowed to sell, and that if the ointment sold contained what it was supposed to contain, the defendant would have been liable to a penalty under the Pharmacy Act. The defendant ingeniously got out of this difficulty by leaving out the poison, but he thereby committed an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act.

Thomas Tickle, B.Sc., F.I.C., analyst to the Society, gave the results of his analysis of the substance. It consisted of boric acid and a mixture of fat; mercury, an essential ingredient according to the standard laid down by the British Pharmacopœia, was absent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Oswald Hanson (for the defence), the witness said that there was a substance known as red precipitate by a certain section of the public, but it was not an official preparation. If he asked for precipitate ointment he should expect to be supplied with white precipitate.

In reply to the magistrate, witness said that if he wanted red precipitate he would ask for it under that name.

The Magistrate: Where "precipitate" is asked for white precipitate is expected?

Witness: Yes. It is the preparation usually required.

Can there be any recognised precipitate ointment that does not contain mercury?—No.

Mr. Hanson: I don't understand your definition of precipitate. What does the word itself actually mean?

Witness: In this connection it means anything prepared by precipitation. Precipitate ointment consists of a mixture of ammoniated mercury, prepared by precipitation, and paraffin ointment.

The defence was that defendant purchased wholesale a preparation called precipitate ointment, neither white nor red, which he put up in jars, and retailed to the public as a healing ointment. It was a perfectly harmless substance, and counsel contended that the public were not prejudiced by its sale in the manner described. The magistrate said that, in his opinion, the summons was very properly taken out for the protection of the public. The substance was bought under the impression that it was precipitate ointment and not boric acid. The public must have what it asked for. Precipitate ointment was not boric acid, and it was difficult to take a lenient view of the case seeing that the defendant was perfectly aware of the offence he was committing. There was no evidence of the value of the two compounds, and whether the defendant supplied a more expensive article than he was asked for, he (the magistrate) could not say. A fine of £2, with £2 4s. costs, would be imposed, defendant being allowed a week to find the money.

GENERAL.

"Pharmacettes" is the name chosen to designate Women Pharmacists by the *Druggists' Circular*, which goes on to say that women in pharmacy have come to stay, and that, as their number increases, the demand for their services will continue to improve.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who for nearly 30 years has occupied the position of chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and head of the Pure Food Board in the United States,

has resigned his position, in order to take up private work. Dr. R. E. Doolittle has been mentioned as Dr. Wiley's successor.

Camphorated Oil, containing artificial Camphor, has been held not to conform with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. A shop-keeper, who sold the article in question, was fined during the month for an offence under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Act.

Professor Anderson Stuart, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the Sydney University, was presented to the King by Earl Beauchamp at the Levee held at St. James' Palace, on March 11.

Mr. A. H. Muter has been appointed analyst to several municipalities, formerly represented by his late father. The Society of Public Analysts objected to the salary of £500 as being inadequate to the proper performance of the duties. Several leading analysts wrote to the various Councils, that, in their opinion, the remuneration was sufficient, seeing that a large number of the samples examined were purely formal.

The Queen visited the new Cancer buildings of the Middlesex Hospital, on March 27. The new buildings have been erected at a cost of £250,000. A recent discovery made in the Research Laboratories proved the existence of minute quantities of radium in cancer tumours. The Hospital has a supply of 70 milligrams of radium.

The Government Visitor to the Pharmaceutical Society's examinations in London, in his report for the year ending March 31, 1912, comments on the marked improvement in the knowledge and training of the candidates who presented themselves for the Minor Examination, and expresses pleasure in being able to record that the number of candidates for the Major Examination was greater than in any year during the past five years, and that the standard of efficiency was considerably higher.

In the House of Commons on March 21, Captain Craig asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, in view of the date of the National Insurance Act coming into force, he will state what steps have been taken in conjunction with the Pharmaceutical Society, to frame by-laws under Clause 4 (*b*) of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, for the registration of Army compounders and apothecaries' assistants as chemists. Mr. McKenna replied that he was informed that the Pharmaceutical Society are in communication with the War Office on the matter as regards qualified military dispensers, and that the question of certified assistants to apothecaries is also receiving the Society's active consideration.

Makers of quinine (according to the "Pharmaceutical Journal," April 20) have advanced their prices by one penny per ounce. The advance was expected for the reasons explained in our market report last week, the main reason being the reduced shipments of cinchona bark from Java to Europe. The market is firmer than it has been for years.

Stevenson and Howell, Limited. — The directors of Stevenson and Howell, Limited, recommend a dividend of 15 per cent., free of income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the past half-year, making 20 per cent. for the year; placing £2,000 to reserve, making £31,000; and carrying £23,401 forward.

Aerators, Limited. — The directors of Aerators, Limited, recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., less income-tax, on the ordinary shares for the past half-year, making 8 per cent. for the year, carrying £12,699 forward. It is proposed to give present shareholders a distribution of fully-paid ordinary shares to the extent of 40 per cent. of their present holdings.

"Syracuse" Suspensory Bandages.—In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Eve, on March 8, application was made on behalf of Messrs. Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., for an injunction against C. Muller, Ltd., surgical-instrument makers, 53 and 55 Old Street, London, E.C., to restrain them from selling certain suspensory bandages under the name of "Syracuse," or getting up boxes exactly copied from the plaintiffs. Mr. Justice Eve issued the injunction asked for, with costs.

What is an Intoxicant?—The Inebriates Bill has been consolidated in a new measure containing 53 clauses. In the Bill, the expression "Intoxicant," is deemed to include any intoxicating liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation. Any person supplying to any person detained in a retreat "any intoxicating liquor, or sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation."

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

A New Method of Making Tincture of Opium.

WILLIAM R. WHITE.

Tincture of opium, which is undoubtedly the most important galenical preparation in the Pharmacopoeia, has been the subject of much study and investigation. Many methods have been devised for its manufacture, the majority of which have involved both the principle of maceration and percolation. The chief feature of this method, however, is that it is based entirely on the principle of maceration. There are three points in which the writer claims it has an advantage over the U.S.P. method:—

First: It entirely exhausts the opium.

Second: It avoids the slow process of percolation.

Third: It recovers a part of the menstruum left in the marc.

The process is as follows:—

Take 100 grams of U.S.P. granulated opium and add to it 500 c. c. of boiling water; macerate for 48 hours with occasional stirring, add 500 c. c. of alcohol, macerate again for 48 hours with occasional agitation, allow the drug to precipitate; decant the clear supernatant liquid, place the residue on a filter and allow the menstruum to filter until it ceases to drop, then place the filter and contents in a tincture press and express as much as possible; add the filtrate to that portion decanted, measure the whole, noting the difference between that obtained and the 1000 c. c. first used. The marc is then exhausted with hot water by adding about 80 c. c. at a time, allowing it to macerate a few hours, then expressing it. This operation is repeated until the opium is exhausted, which can be ascertained by testing the filtrate with the general alkaloidal reagents. The combined extractions are then evaporated on a water bath until the volume is equal to one-half the difference noted above. This is then mixed with an equal volume of alcohol and added to the measured filtrates. The whole tincture is then filtered, and is ready for use.

If a press is not available, the same results can be obtained in the exhaustion of the drug with the hot water by repeatedly macerating and filtering instead of expressing, except that all of the alcohol left in the marc will be lost by the subsequent evaporation.

About 400 c. c. of hot water has usually been found sufficient to complete the exhaustion. Some samples of opium, however, seem harder than others to exhaust. The principal objection to this method is the time that is required in evaporation. This is to a large extent under the control of the operator and can be hastened when desired by using a greater number of evaporating dishes or by evaporating in vacuo.

There seems to be no longer any dispute over the question whether water will exhaust opium of its morphine, since the U.S.P. has ruled upon this fact in its directions for making the deodorised tincture opium; also in the extraction of the opium in the assay process.

In 1902, Dr. E. A. Ruddiman published an article in the Bulletin of Pharmacy, vol. xvi., p. 368, in which he claimed that the opium was not entirely exhausted by the dilute alcohol used in the 1890 U.S.P. process.

In 1906, H. A. B. Dunning, in a paper read before the A. Ph. A., stated that it had been proved by assay that neither the old nor the new U.S.P. method for making tincture opium exhausts the opium completely. After repeatedly assaying the tincture made by the above method, the writer can state that his results have proved conclusively that this method does completely exhaust the opium of its morphine.

The saving in alcohol by using this method is quite an item in the cost of the tincture, especially where large quantities are made at a time.

In conclusion, the writer will state that this method has been in constant use by one firm for fifteen years with the most favourable results, and it is his firm belief that the practicability of this method will appeal especially to those pharmacists who are not prepared to assay their finished tincture.—*Journal of American Pharm. Association*, p. 46, 1912.

Mixed Acetic and Formic Esters of Aloin as a Purgative.—Bayer and Co., of Elberfeld, have prepared a mixture by simultaneously esterifying aloin with acetic and formic acids, which has been introduced as a substitute for ordinary aloin, since it has no nauseous bitter taste. It is yellowish powder, readily soluble in dilute alkalies, and is decomposed on heating to 75 deg. to 90 deg. C.—*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1911.

"SANITAS"

DISINFECTANTS

ALL KINDS
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD. LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy,

Published on the 20th of each Month.

The Organ of Pharmacy in the Australasian Colonies. Devoted to the advancement of Pharmaceutical knowledge, and to the advocacy of a more thorough education and practical training for all persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines, drugs, and chemicals. It is issued gratis to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia in

Victoria,	South Australia,
New South Wales,	Tasmania,
New Zealand	Western Australia,
Queensland	Fiji,

And to non-members at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Advertisements, remittances and all business communications to be addressed to The College of Pharmacy, Swanston St., Melbourne.

Communications for the Editorial Department of this Journal must be addressed to The Editor, Swanston St., Melbourne.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

Advertisements to be inserted in the next issue should be received by the Publisher not later than the 14th of each month.

Index to Advertisements, page 6.

London—173 Fleet Street.
Sydney—17 Waltham Buildings, 24 Bond Street.
Melbourne—360 Swanston Street.

Telephone 643.

Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Commonwealth Hospital Statistics.—The figures for the year 1910 relating to hospitals and charitable institutions in Australia have just been issued by the Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. G. H. Knibbs). They disclose that the total receipts during 1910, from all sources, amounted to £2,330,093, and the total expenditure to £2,281,111. Government subsidies amounted to £1,385,703; municipal aids, £17,546; donations, legacies, etc., £478,018; patients' fees, £211,212; and other receipts, £237,614. New South Wales raised £864,071 for hospital and charities; Victoria, £681,208; Queensland, £339,487; South Australia, £185,276; Western Australia, £200,547; and Tasmania, £59,504. There were 338 general hospitals in the Commonwealth at the end of 1910; 138 of these were in New South Wales, 75 in Queensland, and 48 in Victoria. New South Wales gave indoor relief to 53,547 patients, Victoria (second on the list) treated 27,085 patients. The figures generally showed that New South Wales stood, by a very large margin, highest on the list in affording relief; on a population basis, Queensland dispenses more charitable relief than Victoria. No particulars are given as to the number of Friendly Societies in the different States. These figures would be interesting, as showing to what degree (if any) they affected the amount of relief given in public hospitals in the various States. At the end of 1909, there were about 25,000 more members of Friendly Societies in Victoria than in New South Wales, the total revenue being £523,871 and £455,524 respectively, while the total funds were: Victoria, £2,012,417; New South Wales, £1,335,379.

Lysol Poisoning.—*The Australasian Medical Gazette*, commenting on the recommendation of the City Coroner as to the sale of lysol, says:—"Dr. Cole, the Melbourne City Coroner, recently drew attention to the large number of cases of suicidal poisoning by lysol. It seems as if this new disinfectant were quite displacing the solution of wax match heads and arsenical rat poison in the affections of the female aspirant to suicide. The Coroner

suggested that the use of lysol for this purpose should be prevented, and that if it were sold in a diluted form its commercial value and power as a disinfectant would not be affected, and it would not be liable to abuse by suicides. 'Lysol should not be sold unless diluted to such an extent as to rob it of its rapid effect as a poison.' But even if lysol could not be obtained in a solution strong enough to cause rapid death, this would not decrease the number of cases of suicide by poisoning, for there are other poisons equally efficacious and easily obtainable. What we have to aim at is the prevention of those conditions and environment which drive unhappy men and women to take their own lives."

Pure Foods Commission.

New South Wales Sitting.

The following evidence was given before the Royal Commission on uniform standards for food and drugs at the recent sitting, held in Sydney:—

PHARMACEUTICAL EVIDENCE.

Andrew Wadsworth, Pharmacist, 62 Miller-street, North Sydney, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, said:—"It is highly desirable that repeated dispensing of physicians' prescriptions without fresh order given by the physician should be controlled by law. My own personal view and the view of the Society is that such a resolution is very good in some cases, for example, where potent drugs like morphia and cocaine may come into use, and it was recommended that the physician should have the right to mark his prescription to be repeated so many times, and that when it had been repeated the required number of times the prescription should become void. In other cases, where the prescription may be for an ailment with which the patient may become afflicted under similar conditions at some later time, we did not think that it was right that he should be put to the expense of obtaining another doctor's advice upon something for which a previous doctor had already prescribed. With regard to Resolution No. 10: In those States in which the law does not require medicine supplied by pharmacists, otherwise than an order of a legally-qualified medical practitioner, to be specially labelled in the event of their containing a drug required to be declared by any Act or Regulation, the law should be modified so that such declaration may be required.

Pharmacists have always had a recognised right of prescribing. That right to a certain extent is recognised in Section (13) paragraphs (a) and (d) of the Food and Drugs Act, and especially in paragraph (d), under which they can prescribe a draught in the shop without labelling it. We suggest that, inasmuch as the pharmacist may dispense a draught to a patient in the shop, he should have the right to prescribe more than one dose. There is a difference between a medicine prescribed by a pharmacist and an ordinary patent nostrum inasmuch as the ordinary nostrum is made up for general conditions which are advertised, and the public themselves are really the judges of their own symptoms. When a chemist is asked to prescribe, he asks the symptoms, and prescribes as his experience guides him. Again, to many nervous patients the knowledge of what is in a prescripton very often does them a great deal of harm. That is a matter upon which pharmacists and medical men have had some experience. The declaration on the label of the names of the drugs contained in the prescription would, we fear, educate the public to the use of drugs and lead to self-medication. Since tabloids have come into use the public have the name of the drug and the dose stamped on the label, on the bottle, and they have become educated to such an extent that it is an everyday occurrence now to find the ordinary lay public recommending certain tabloids to people of their acquaintance. As to whether the knowledge of the use of a drug is advantageous to the patient, I may say that very often we find that a person will not take aspirin because it is imagined that it will have some effect on the system, but no objection is felt to taking acetosalicylic acid, which is practically the same preparation. Now, with regard to Section 70, Sub-Section (2), we suggest that if the Codex is to be adopted as a standard, then the Sub-Section should be adhered to as it stands. That is one of the particular points we wish to impress upon the Commission. The point is this: we find it necessary that we should be allowed to make our own standard in many cases if the drug is not mentioned in the British Pharmacopoeia, but is mentioned in the Codex, and we should therefore have the right to indicate on the label that the drug is of a different standard on the Codex. Otherwise the Codex should certainly not be allowed to remain a standard. With regard to Section 71, Sub-Section (1) which provides that it is necessary to proclaim drugs on the label, we wish to point out three drugs used for practically similar purposes—Sulphonal, Trional and Veronal—which in our opinion ought not to be declared. We feel that the publication of these drugs, by means of advertisements on the label, will only tend to induce people to call for these special drugs, and thus form the fatal drug habit. As you are aware, those drugs are used for sleeplessness, and the temptation will be, if people get the effect from one dose, to resort to another. If the name of the drug is not disclosed on the label, the patient will not know what the preparation contains, and it will be at the option of the chemist to supply it again, and the chemist, knowing the nature of the drug, it is in every way desirable that he should have control of it. If Resolution No. (10) be not carried, we would like to recommend that a number of the drugs, which, as the Section stands, must be declared in the label,

should be transferred to Sub-Section (3) and be made exempt from declaration. Those drugs should include, by way of example, Acetanilide Arsenic, Bromide, Creosotum, Cresylic, and for external use, Paragoric, Phenactin, and Phenazone. It is seldom you find mistakes occurring from the dispensing of drugs of that type. They are not like such drugs as Cocaine, Chloral Hydrate, Ergot and Heroin. There is one drug that appears in the exemption list which we think ought to be removed, and this is Nitro-Glycerine. That is a drug which we think pharmacists should not be allowed to use promiscuously. I should also like to voice my objection to the sale of hypodermic syringes. I am strongly of opinion that the sale of such syringes should only be upon the order of the doctor. The same with hypodermic drugs to be used therewith. They should only be obtainable on the order of a doctor, and no repeat should be allowed except on the written order of the medical man.

"Before moving to North Sydney, I had experience on Brickfield Hill, in the old days when the Chinese were there. That was a part of the city in which many of these morphia maniacs used to collect, and I have seen the drug habit grow to such an extent that the people who used it were not responsible for their actions. It is a habit which grows gradually, and which firmly roots itself."

"It is your experience that hypodermic syringes are more commonly sold than they used to be?"

"I should say that the sale is not going back, but going on. It is so easy to make the purchase, and people drift into the habit before they have time to recognise how bad it is. I have seen a mother addicted to the use of the hypodermic syringe suckling her child."

"Of course, you can detect such a case occasionally, but I presume you will not say that you are aware of any number of cases of that kind?"

"A number may mean anything, but I can certainly say that I know of many more cases than should be allowed."

"Morphia is the drug used, I suppose?"

"Yes, and I know a great many cases where it is used. You will find it more in the lower classes of the community."

Chas. J. Carroll, Pharmacist, Manly, speaking with regard to Resolution 9, said:—"To a certain extent this is desirable, but not to include the total prohibition of repeats. Prescriptions containing certain doses of the substance or substances, or of the derivative or alkaloid of the substance or substances contained in the prescription as prescribed by regulation, should be prohibited from repeated dispensing, unless the prescriber indicates a certain number of times to be repeated.

"It would inflict a great amount of hardship on the poorer and middle classes of the community to enforce a physician's fee in order to obtain a repeat order for medicines prescribed for chronic or recurring illness.

"I am sure such opposition would be shown to the resolution as it stands if attempted to pass Parliament, that it would defeat its own object, viz., to protect the public in preventing the indiscriminate use of potent or dangerous drugs.

"Resolution 10.—The council of the Pharmaceutical Society strongly objects to this Resolution, and suggests the word 'not' be deleted from the first line and inserted after the word 'may' in the last line of the Resolution as printed, making the Resolution to mean that medicines supplied on request by a registered pharmacist the ingredients of which it is not necessary to declare. The Resolution as it stands is absolutely unnecessary. Registered pharmacists are looked to by the community as specially-qualified to advise them in minor ailments, who come to them for relief, it being an hourly phase—'Please give me something for so-and-so; I do not want a patent medicine, I want some medicine you can mix up for me.' Under like conditions pharmacists claim that medicines mixed and supplied on request are in the same position as physicians, who, the conference agree, it is unnecessary for the ingredients to be declared on medicines prescribed by physicians, presumably to prevent the public from indiscriminately dosing themselves.

"If pharmacists are compelled to comply with the Resolution as it now reads, a person prescribed for by the pharmacists will be able to say to another person, "Mr. Pharmacist So-and-so gave me, say, a bromide mixture; it did me good,' and advise him to go and get a bromide mixture for some ailment for which bromide would not be suitable, or such-like ingredients. I have had a varied experience on such matters, including a 16 years' experience of Manly as a master pharmacist, where frequently an extra 20,000 people come to spend the day holidaying, on which days I have numerous requests for varied minor ailments such as faintings, vomiting, headaches, diarrhoea, neuralgia, sunburns, scalds, and other varied minor holiday illnesses. To obey the Resolution as it now reads, I would have to make a handy mixture to cover the varied ailments, like some doctors who do their own lodge dispensing, and give the same dose for all, as the time taken up in figuring out the percentages would be at least treble that of the time occupied to dispense and deliver the mixture to the waiting messenger. During the time of waiting to figure out percentages, the patient may die for lack of a prompt administration of a simple restorative draught. This method of doing things I submit is not in the interest of the public, as each individual case ought to be treated according to its merit, and to the best of he pharmacist's ability, without this absurd and unnecessary restriction. Pharmacists invariably refuse to prescribe for ailments which show symptoms requiring the attendance of a physician. I have yet to learn that any harm has been done to the public by legitimate pharmacists prescribing for them in minor ailments, or yet of a case where the pharmacist prescribing has led to a drug habit. On the contrary, I have known many cases of the drug habit acquired by patients becoming acquainted with the contents of the physician's prescriptions, to prevent which I have already said that regulations or laws should be made to prevent the repetition of dispensing prohibited doses of potent or dangerous drugs. Personally I am of opinion that some steps should be taken to deprive either pharmacists or physicians of their right to follow either profession where evidence clearly proves any person enjoying the privilege

of exemption under their Act, guilty of infamous conduct in abusing their powers or privileges. It is now said that quacks and others advertising their curative powers are now evading the declarations required under the N.S.W. Act by calling in a physician, and for a stated fee to sign for such things as formula No. 40, to send to so-and-so in the quack's prescription book after receiving the morning's mail, in order that the nostrums can be sent undeclared throughout N.S.W. This is, I say, infamous conduct, and should not be permitted, as it is one way of driving the proverbial horse through the Act.

"Section 70, Sub-Section 2.—The council of the Pharmaceutical Society strongly supports this Section, as it remedies deviations from the Codex Standards. The council does not support the inclusion of the Ph. Codex, as we look upon it as a book of many substitutions for preparations of various proprietary formulae, and places the pharmacist in a quandary, particularly in regard to toilet and proprietary articles enjoying a large sale, which, unless the maker's name is actually specified by the purchaser, the seller is compelled under the Act to supply Codex formulae, and adds considerably to his stock in order to have the Codex substitution on hand in case the purchaser omits the manufacturer's name.

"The council of the Ph. Society maintain that outside the Br. Ph., all drug standards should be made by the Board, as climatic conditions vary so greatly from that of Great Britain, on which the B.P. Standards have been founded. Variations from the B.P. in ointments particularly should be allowed on account of our warmer climate.

"Section 71, Sub-Section 1.—The council apprehends that any preparations supplied to the public containing any of the reputed emmenagogue or abortifacient substance or substances, and such drugs as sulphonal, thyroid gland preparations, trional and veronal, and labelled as such, will defeat the object of the section. Persons in search of drugs of this nature will simply look for the greatest declared quantity, ask for same, which, if labelled as directed, will not prevent the sale. The council is of the opinion that such preparations should be prohibited from sale to the public and supplied only on the original order, and not to be repeated, of a reputable physician.

"Sub-Section 3. — After the word 'drugs' there should be inserted 'preparations of, derivatives and alkaloids'; also to insert after the words 'registered pharmacist,' in AX (not in his) open shop, or by his registered representative in charge of that shop.

"Failing our request on Resolution 10 being made law, the council of the Pharmaceutical Society request that the word 'Nitro Glycerine' be deleted, and the list of drugs extended by the addition of Acetanilide, Arsenic, Bromine, Creasotum, Cresylic Acid (for external use), Hydrocyanance Acid, Iodine, Tincture of Opium, Tn. Camph. Co., Phenacitine, and Phenazone. Reverting to Section 71 the council of the Ph. Society are unanimous that some regulation or law ought to be made prohibiting the sale of hypodermic syringes, and drugs of the nature of morphia and cocaine to the public except by a registered pharmacist on the order signed by a legally qualified physician, such order to be retained by the pharmacist as his authority to supply the articles No copy of the prescription shall be given, and not more than the quantity specified shall be supplied, nor shall the sale be repeated to the patient or any person on behalf of the patient except on the signed order of the physician.

"Such a law is in force in many of the States of North America, and heavy fines (I think also imprisonment) are imposed on what are known as morphia and cocaine dopers, viz.—unlicensed persons selling these drugs. Should such a law come to pass here, provisions must be made to punish any physician, for infamous conduct, in supplying orders indiscriminately to the public. My experience is that of always refusing to supply these drugs, unless the person requiring them can show me a legitimate use. For every request to supply a physician I can safely say 20 requests are made by nurses and the public. In three instances during my experience in Manly I can name three persons who died from these drugs, I having refused to supply them, yet each was able to procure these *ad lib.* wholesale. In one particular instance the patient returned and produced a box containing 500 doses of morphia tablets. There is no clause either in our present Pharmacy or Poisons Acts to prevent those drugs being supplied wholesale, hence I have no hesitation in saying the wholesale dealers are big sinners in such cases, being exempt from operations of the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts.

"Section 72, Sub-Section 1.—The words "Or any preparation of methylated spirit,' should be inserted after the words 'methylated spirit,' wherever they are used in this section.

New regulations to make doctors legibly sign their prescriptions, full name, address and qualification.

Tasmanian Sitting.

Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, President of the Board of Health of New South Wales, sitting as a Royal Commission to inquire into a uniform standard throughout Australia for foods and drugs, commenced the hearing of evidence in the library of Parliament House, Hobart, on May 7.

Dr. Thompson holds commissions from the Governments of all the States, which he will visit in turn, and has practically concluded his inquiries in New South Wales. The object of the Commission is for the taking and collating of evidence of traders and manufacturers affected by food and drugs legislation, so that the standard for foods and drugs might be set up for uniform adoption by the several States. For the basis of his inquiries the Commissioner is taking the recommendations of the inter-State departmental conference on uniform standards for foods and drugs.

Dr. Purdy's Evidence.

The first witness called was Dr. J. S. Purdy, Chief Health Officer of the State, who said he had been in his position since February 1, 1909. He had no committee to assist him in his duties, except the Pharmaceutical Society, a self-constituted body, which he referred to occasionally. The State possessed a Food and Drugs Act, which came into force on March 1, 1911. Under the

Food and Drugs Act the Governor had power to regulate the labels of foodstuffs, but under subsection 10 of section 69 it was possible for the department to treat labels as principal labels, and cause a full description of the food contained to be printed upon them. Though some objection had been raised to the powers granted under the section, he had not sought the advice of the Crown Law authorities. The difficulty that had been experienced was the raising of the objection that the public were being inconvenienced. To get over that objection, permission had been given for the using of "a sticker" on the principal label. If that were not done, the foodstuffs could not be described as required. The objection had also been raised by the manufacturers that, owing to the great expense incurred by them in preparing their present labels, they would be greatly inconvenienced if they were not permitted to use up those labels. The point had been raised in the same quarter that the public, who were used to those particular labels, would suffer by not being able to recognise the goods they were accustomed to and required. In most cases he had found the reputable manufacturing firms anxious to adhere to the new regulations. He had granted permission for the use of "stickers," though he considered the department was justified in claiming that a "sticker" should be used stating the contents of the particular article. Where labels were attached he insisted on the word "preservative" being used, and also a statement showing the contents of the food.

Dealing with the word "pure," Dr. Purdy said he wished to draw attention to the absolute omission of the word from the local Act. He maintained it was impossible to obtain absolute pureness in the manufacture of foodstuffs, consequently the local Act had been called the Food and Drugs Act.

Dealing with potable water, witness said he was not always in favour of the use of filtered water, because he had personal knowledge of filtered water being bad from a bacteriological point of view. What he considered sufficient was the use of water from a recognised municipal water supply. He had seen filters where sponges and even rope end had been used.

The Commissioner: You touch a very difficult question, and your remarks deserve to be noted.

Touching on the question of the standard to be observed in disinfectants, the witness said he considered that, as a medical man, possessing a knowledge of bacteriology, it was necessary to have a bacteriological germicidal standard.

Feeding bottles for infants, on his recommendation, had figured prominently in the regulation. The sale of all feeding bottles which had the long glass tubes had been prohibited, owing to the danger arising from the failure of the responsible persons to keep them clean. Since the regulation, no bottles of that description had been sold in the State. He had been told by one large importer that a large stock had been imported, but owing to the regulation being in force when they had arrived they had been sent on to New Zealand, where no such regulation existed. So far as he was aware, the only other country which had such a regulation in force was France, though he understood Queensland had recently adopted one somewhat similar. Their sale was dealt with under the regulation controlling the sale of prohibited articles. He considered that chemists should be prohibited from selling hypodermic syringes, except under prescription from a medical man. He knew of one instance, which came under his notice in Africa, of an officer who made it a practice of buying a syringe and some morphia every time he came into a town, with the result that he had to be relieved of his command. He would also prohibit the use of methylated spirits in the making of essences and extracts, considering there should be an absolute prohibition of its use in the manufacture of foodstuffs. It had been suggested he should issue a regulation against certain germicide preparations for tree spraying, on the ground that they were not what they claimed to be; but, considering the request was outside his department, being more for agriculture, he had not moved in the matter.

Analytical Evidence.

Wm. F. Ward, Government Analyst, stated that, under the Food and Drugs Act, he might be described as "the main referee." He would, however, only act under cases sent to him by the different local authorities. In cases of prosecution he might attend, though in the majority of cases his certificate would be accepted. One matter under the Act he would like to see standardised was the type for printing all label declarations. If such was effected, the retailer would benefit, inasmuch as the declaration could be at once seen. By the standardisation of type on labels he meant the printing of the various parts, such as colouring, etc., in a different and distinct type.

Continuing, Mr. Ward said that in America the Pure Foods Act was got over by a section of the manufacturers preparing an article and selling it as a substitute.

The Commissioner: There is a section in our Act which says an article shall not escape because it is sold under any fancy name, but is still a substitute.

Mr. Ward: That goes some distance to meet it, I think.

The sitting was resumed on May 8.

Evidence of a Pharmacist.

Martin Rushton, pharmacist.—The evidence given by the witness was largely of a technical character concerning the relationship existing between the physician and the pharmacist for repeating prescriptions issued by the former. He also dealt with the declaration of drugs used by pharmacists, and what should be the recognised authority for defining such drugs. It was an unwritten law, he said, if a doctor specified on a prescription that it should only be repeated a certain number of times, or not at all after dispensing, such instructions should be followed. He, however, considered the onus of deciding how often a prescription should be made up should be placed upon the doctor, and not upon the patient, who was, in most cases, compelled to get a fresh prescription. Mr. Rushton considered it undesirable for the public to know what they were having given them. He did not regard it as necessary to let the public know the mere names of drugs when they did not know

their uses. The public, he was sorry to say, were allocating to themselves the authority for prescribing their own medicines. If a person came into his shop for a simple prescription for a simple ailment, he gave what was called a "counter prescription," but if he considered it necessary for the person to go to a doctor, he would advise him to go. It was difficult, though, to get them to go to a doctor in such cases. The general result was that such person went to a "quack" instead. Chemists in prescribing were under many obligations which the "quacks" were not, inasmuch as they were persons with businesses and reputations at stake, and the others were people who were here to-day and gone to-morrow. If he made a mistake he was liable to a charge of manslaughter being preferred against him; consequently it was not to the interest of the chemist to prescribe anything harmful or injurious. He had been very much surprised to read evidence of the hypodermic syringe being in such great use in Sydney. In Tasmania the practice was that no chemist would sell such a syringe without a prescription from a doctor. He had, however, noticed that during the local tourist season men called at the shop and asked for an injection much as if they were asking for a box of pills. When asked if they had a prescription, they would answer, "Yes, but I have left it in my coat pocket." In all such cases the requests were refused. The price of olive oil had increased very much, consequently it was an article which was now very subject to adulteration, mainly by cotton and peanut oils.

The Commissioner: On the whole, do you think the conditions of the trade are likely to be improved by the regulations put forward at the Foods and Drugs Conference?

Witness: Certainly, I consider they will be an improvement, and will be welcomed by pharmacists.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

Henry Thomas Gould, president of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, gave similar evidence to that of Mr. Rushton. He condemned the haphazard sale of drugs in tabloid form, either by the retail or wholesale traders, giving many instances where much harm had been wrought by their sale. The Food and Drugs Act was an excellent piece of legislation, and his board desired to have the standards set up maintained. Touching on the question of alcohol in proprietary medicines, Mr. Gould said no manufacturers put in more alcohol than would preserve the contents of the medicine. If they were compelled to state on their labels what quantity of alcohol the medicine contained, particularly where the sale of alcohol was restricted, they were inviting persons to drink it for the sake of the alcohol. He knew of a case in Queensland where a man had drunk four bottles of pain killer for the sake of the alcohol.

The Commissioner: You know some of the proprietary preparations contain an extraordinary amount of alcohol?

Witness: Yes, but at the same time I consider the regulations would be met by a statement on the label that the preparation contained the quantity of alcohol permitted by law. At the present time the heavy cost of having analysis of milk samples made prevented many of the local bodies conducting as active a campaign against a bad milk supply as they would like. Vinegar was another article which he considered should receive the attention of the Commission. At the present time nearly all the cheap vinegars sold were built up on burnt sugar only. The great danger he could see from compelling druggists to label all the stuff they sold was to give persons an opportunity of getting into their possession, in an easy manner, poison of which at present they knew nothing.

The Commission met again on May 9 and 10. The only other pharmacist examined was Mr. A. J. Miller, who gave evidence on similar lines to that of Messrs. Rushton and Gould.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on May 8. Present: Mr. Lacey (in the chair) and Messrs. Bailey, Francis, Strutt and Towl. An apology was received from Dr. Farmer.

Correspondence.—H. Todd, Zeehan, Tasmania, asking if the Final examination certificate of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania was accepted in Victoria as a qualification for registration. Informed that no reciprocity agreement had been arrived at, but that the matter was now under consideration.

H. A. Jacobs, Toora, asking if a certificate under the Poisons Act would become void if a chemist started in the district. Informed that the licence was an annual one, and that if a chemist commenced business and kept an open shop within a four mile radius, the certificate would lapse at the end of the year for which it was granted.

Registrar, Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, intimating that the Board had come to an agreement with New Zealand regarding reciprocity on the basis of the whole register on a certain date, and afterwards an examination basis, and that the agreement would not interfere with the existing reciprocal agreement with the other Boards.

L. C. Cameron, asking if the primary examination certificate of the Adelaide University was accepted in lieu of the compulsory subjects of the preliminary examination. Informed that only the Senior Public examination certificate could be accepted, this being the practice adopted by the Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

A communication was received from a country chemist asking if a storekeeper who held a poisons licence in an adjacent town could sell in a branch store in another town.

Informed that a poisons licence only entitled the holder to deal in poisons in the district for which the licence was granted.

Secretary, Royal Commission on Uniform Standards for Food and Drugs, intimating that the Commissioner hoped to be able to commence work in Melbourne in about six weeks' time, and that the date of the sitting would be advised in the daily papers a reasonable time beforehand. It was resolved that a committee, consisting of Mr. Lacey, Mr. Towl and the Registrar, be appointed to consider what evidence should be placed before the Commission by the Board.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicant having passed the Final Examination, Victoria, was registered:—Kathleen Lilian De Lacy, 42 Albert-street, East Melbourne.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered.—Clive Lancey Kneebone, to Mr. F. W. Gilbert, Ivanhoe; Eileen Julia McLoughlin, to Mr. W. A. Taylor, Brunswick.

Poisons Licences were granted to the following country storekeepers:—Wm. L. Blanton, Toora; John McCarthy, Goroke; Henry A. Jacobs, Toora.

Erasure of Names from Register.—The names of the following deceased persons were erased from the Register:—Thomas Huntsman, 308 Nicholson-street, Fitzroy; William Binzer, 44 Main-road, Ballarat East.

June Examinations.—The questions for the June examinations were discussed and agreed on.

Police Reports in reference to deaths from poison were read and minuted.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement. The Board then went into committee to deal with the report of a special meeting, held on the 15th April.

A special meeting of the Board was held on the 15th April, 1912, at which all the members were present. The meeting was called to inquire into certain alleged irregularities in connection with questions given at examinations. A number of persons attended and made statements, and it was found that a young man employed at the College of Pharmacy had, in collusion with a boy employed at the office of the printer, obtained a proof of an examination paper. The Board decided that the young man should be at once dismissed.

A report of the matter has been submitted to the Chief Secretary.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on May 1. Present:—Mr. Church (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Champion, Cossar, Imes, Owen, Pickford, Taylor and Strutt. Apologies were received from Messrs. Francis, Kernot and Rankin.

Correspondence.—Mr. H. Glover, Mount Gambier, requesting to have his name transferred to the Life Members' List, he having been a continuous member for the past 38 years. Complied with.

Mr. Walter H. Cornell, Sturt-street, Ballrat, asking to be nominated as a member of the Society.

Report of Analyst.—Mr. Albert H. Koch reported that he had received nineteen samples from members of the Society for the month of April. The agreement with Mr. Koch having terminated on April 30, the question of renewing the appointment was considered. After some discussion, it was resolved that Mr. Koch be informed that the Society would be glad if he would continue his services as analyst on the scale of charges at present existing without the present retaining fee.

Pure Food Regulations.—It was reported that Messrs. Church and Rankin had dealt with portion of the evidence to be placed before the Royal Commission when it visited Melbourne, and that they would be prepared with a final draft of the evidence before the next meeting of the Council.

The Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

Death of Mr. Huntsman.—Mr. Owen said that members of the Council would receive with regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Thomas Huntsman, who was at one time president of the Society, and whose services during the earlier history of the Society were known to many of the older members. It was resolved that a letter of condolence be forwarded to the family, and that a portrait of Mr. Huntsman be obtained and hung in the Council room.

The meeting then adjourned.

Proprietary Medicines.

SOUTH SUBURBAN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting was held at the Star Hotel, Windsor, on April 30th; Mr. A. R. Bailey in the chair. Messrs. Church and Pickford referred to the visit paid to the secretary of the Grocers' Association on the question of price cutting, and a meeting was arranged between the business committee of the Grocers' Association for May 14th. The formation of a Chemists' Company was brought forward by Mr. E. H. Leete, of Malvern, who had obtained legal advice on the matter. It was decided to start at once and circularise the trade in Victoria and notify the chemists in other parts through the journals. Mr. Leete was unanimously elected first manager of the company, as it was due to his energy that it was first brought forward. At the present time the circular is being prepared, and will be issued at the earliest opportunity. Mr. E. T. Church, of Balaclava, will act in conjunction with Mr. Leete. Several chemists have been interviewed, and in all cases the reply has been satisfactory. The movement will start with a good support, and success seems assured.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE CHEMISTS AND GROCERS.

The South Suburban Chemists' Association Co-operate with the Grocers' Association of Victoria to Fix Minimum Retail Rates.

Another advance was made in the forward movement of Price Protection at a meeting of delegates representing the South Suburban Chemists' Association and the Council of the Grocers' Association of Victoria at the latter's office, Equitable Building, Collins-street, Melbourne, on Tuesday, 14th inst. The chemists were represented by Messrs. Edwin T. Church, D. Rankin, J. C. Pickford and J. W. Cochrane (secretary); whilst Messrs. R. C. Beech (G.A.V. president), B. Roderick, R. L. Doig (vice-presidents), F. T. Bullock, A. E. Cannings, W. H. Nicholson and F. A. Hancock (secretary) represented the Council of the Grocers' Association of Victoria.

The chair was occupied by Mr. R. C. Beech, who welcomed the delegates from the South Suburban Chemists' Association. The grocers were very pleased to have an opportunity of discussing trade matters to their mutual interests. The price of proprietary medicines had been a bone of contention for a long time, and the possibility of the two Associations coming to an equitable arrangement would be welcomed by the grocery trade of this State.

The Conference resolved to recommend to the trades interested to adopt from June 1st next the following schedule of minimum retail prices:—

Beecham's Pills	..	11d	1/2	Californian Syrup of Figs	1/3
Bile Beans	..		1 1½	Clements Tonic	.. 2/3 4/3
Cockle's Pills	..		1/3	Condy's Fluid	1/6
Chamberlain's Tablets	..		1/6	Eno's Fruit Salts	.. 2/9
Doan's Pills	..		2/9	Malt, "Trident" brand, pure	.. 10d
Hall's Pills	..	6d	10½d	Malt, "Trident" brand, malt & oil	11d
Morses' Indian Root			1/-	Malt, "Saunders," pure	.. .. 10d
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills	..		2/9	Do., malt and oil	.. 11d
Arnold's Balsam	..		10d	Phosphatine, "Faliere's"	.. 1/3 2/-
Chamberlain's Cough Mixture	..		1/4	Greathead's Mixture	.. .. 1/6
Wood's Peppermint Cure	..		1/2	Fluid Magnesia, (blue label)	.. 10d
Bonnington's Irish Moss	..	..	1/3	Rexonia	.. .. 1/6
Atkins' Quinine Wine	..	..	2/6	Scott's Emulsion	.. 2/3 4/-
Barry's Tricopherous	..	..	1/4½	Seigel's Syrup	.. 1/6 2/4½
Benger's Food	..	1/6	2/6	Sheldon's New Discovery	.. .. 1/6
Allenbury's No. 1			1/6	Warner's Safe Cure (Concentrated)	2/6
Do. No. 2			1/6	Warner's Safe Cure	4/-
Do. No. 3			10½d	Zam-buk	.. 1/4½
Horlick's Food	..	1/6	2/6	Bosisto's Eucalyptus	9d
Nestle's Food	..		1/6	Bishop's Citrate Magnesia	.. 1/3
Mellins' Food	..	1/6	2/3		
Neave's Food	..		10½d		
Bovril	..	..10½d	1/4½		

DENTAL.

Monthly meeting of Dental Board was held on the 25th of April. In the absence of the President (Dr. Springthorpe), the chair was occupied by Mr. Iliffe. Also present: Mr. Elvins, Mr. Hall and Dr. Philpots.

Applications to have names "recorded" under the provisions of section 13 of the Dentists Act 1910.—The cases of the following applicants were dealt with:—C. J. Darvell, J. E. Engleby, A. G. Fife, J. F. Gordon, S. H. Wicks, and each case was deferred pending further consideration.

A North-Western University (U.S.A.) Diploma.—Dr. Denzil Govett, D.D.S., wrote to request that his diploma from the above University shall be noted in the Dentists' Register after his name, as an ad-

ditional qualification. The Board decided to comply with the request.

Prosecutions.—Matters connected with various prosecutions for breaches of the law were before the Board, and progress reported.

Unclaimed Letters.—It was decided to write to several dentists inquiring whether they had changed their addresses, with a view to their names being struck off the register, if no answers were received within six months.

Early Closing of Pharmacies.—At a recent meeting of the Victorian branch of the British Medical Association, the question of the early closing of pharmacies was brought under notice. Dr. Wilkinson said the pharmacies in Hobart were closed at 6 o'clock; in Queensland some closed at 6 o'clock, some at 6.15; in South Australia the question was being agitated; in New South Wales 9 o'clock was defeated a few years ago, then 8 o'clock was defeated, and a meeting held recently decided upon 7.30 as the hour for closing; in West Australia a law had been passed fixing 8 o'clock. A resolution had been proposed in the Legislative Assembly there that 7 o'clock should be the hour, and a good many members said they would like to see 6 o'clock fixed.

In Victoria it was 8 o'clock, but the chemists prophesied that before long 6 o'clock would be the closing hour. He understood that the Medical Defence Society had the matter under consideration.

He saw no objection to the chemists closing at 6 o'clock, provided that in every suburb one chemist was available at any time afterwards, where patients could be sent. This could be arranged by the chemists themselves.

The Council had felt that this was a matter which should be brought before members for an expression of opinion.

Dr. B. M. Sutherland said that he thought the extra hours of chemists in the suburbs was superfluous. Awhile ago, when the shops were closed on Saturday afternoon and evening, it was stated that people would not be able to get their goods, but it was found that people adapted themselves to the altered circumstances, and so he thought it would prove with the chemists if they closed earlier. The chemists wanted to have their evenings free, instead of having people coming in at all times, as at present. Urgent cases excepted. He thought that if the chemists closed at an earlier hour the majority of the medical profession would also finish at an earlier hour.

Dr. Cuscaden said that they were not so much interested, he thought, in the actual hours the chemists closed as that some arrangement should be made to get prescriptions made up in emergencies. Recently in South Melbourne he ordered an urgent prescription, and was told that they went to every chemist shop in South Melbourne and could not get it made up. When he was doing suburban work they shortened their hours, and it was a great boon to the chemists and the profession also. However, some arrangement should be made by which prescriptions could be dispensed at any hour that one might send. He thought this should be done in the interests of the public and of themselves.

Dr. Dunhill said he could speak as one who had some years' experience of serving behind a chemist's counter, and he knew that at the end of a day's work the assistant was very tired. He thought, however, that the chemists should be asked to make some arrangements agreeable to themselves, by which the medical profession could get prescriptions made up, then submit the proposals to the Society and get an expression of opinion from the members.

Dr. Kent Hughes said that the point that concerned members most, he thought, was that in each suburb there should be at least one chemist open after the usual closing hour, where prescriptions could be dispensed and medicines obtained at any hour. He thought that most members would agree with this view.

The President said that the position at the present time was simply this—that the chemists closed up and the whole of the men could go out, and in some cases of extreme urgency it had been found almost impossible to get assistance. That ought not to be, and he thought it was time that something was done in the matter. He thought they should let the chemists know that they were very dissatisfied with the arrangements that exist at present, that it was entirely wrong and almost inhuman, and that in their opinion some arrangements should be made for at least one chemist in each suburb to keep open for the purpose of dispensing prescriptions. It was a matter that concerned the public very vitally.

He thought that perhaps the better way would be to send the matter back to the Council, and say that in the opinion of members some such arrangement as this was absolutely necessary, and to notify the chemists to that effect.

The Hon. Secretary of the Victorian British Medical Association, Dr. A. E. Maden White, was seen in reference to the above report, and he stated that no further steps had been taken in the matter. His attention was called to the statement of the Chief Inspector of Factories as to the dispensing of medicines after hours, which stated that some doubt appeared to exist in understanding the exact meaning of the new regulation, which required metropolitan chemists' shops to close at 8 p.m. The Chief Inspector of Factories explained that the early closing rule applied only to that portion of a chemist's shop which was a shop within the meaning of the Act—that was to say, the part in which drugs in their ordinary state, proprietary medicines, and other articles which chemists stocked, were sold. On the other hand a doctor's prescription which was made up of various drugs, and which, when compounded, was different from any other article exhibited for sale in a chemist's shop, could be sold at any hour, so long as the shop was not kept open within the meaning of the Act. There was nothing to prevent a chemist from dispensing medicines after hours, though he must keep his shop closed while he did so. This statement had been brought under the notice of the committees

of the different Friendly Society dispensaries, who had hitherto strictly complied with the regulation and closed at 8 p.m. The opinion given to the Factories Department by the Crown Solicitor was that a dispensary which did not carry on business was not a shop within the meaning of the Shops and Factories Act. As to the question of urgency, the Chief Inspector held that it was impossible to determine what was an urgent prescription, and that under the law, as it at present stood, any prescription could be dispensed after 8 p.m.

Dr. White said although it would appear that pharmacists had the legal right to dispense prescriptions at any time, the difficulty appeared to be to arrange that they would undertake to do so, and it was this uncertainty which had given rise to the complaints which had been made, and the settlement of the difficulty, in his opinion, could only be come to by some mutual understanding.

OPTICAL NOTES.

Victorian Optical Association.—The monthly meeting of the Association was held on the 6th May, the President, Mr. H. Baker, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members, including several country members. It was reported that the optical class had started successfully, and it was resolved that members of the V.O.A. passing the second course examination would qualify for fellowship of the V.O.A. under rule 8.

A letter was received from the Board of Directors of the A.N.A. stating that the Health Questions Committee of the A.N.A. would have pleasure in meeting the Council, with a view to united action being taken in the question of registration of opticians. The Council of the V.O.A will meet the Committee on May 28 at the A.N.A rooms. The first annual meeting of the V.O.A. will be held on Monday, June 10, members meeting for business at 6.30 p.m., when the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. A dinner will be held on the same evening at 7.15 p.m. at Sargent's Cafe, at which ladies and friends will be welcome. Tickets: Members, 2s. 6d.; friends, 3s. 6d. A good musical programme will be provided. Mr. Aird read a very interesting paper on Ethics of Optometry at the close of the meeting, which resulted in some discussion.

Chemist-Opticians' Association.—A meeting of Pharmacists engaged or interested in optical work was held on 25th April at 196 Collins-street. Mr. W. D. Williams occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance. It was decided to form an Association on the lines of the Society of Chemist-Opticians of Great Britain. Mr. A. R. Brent was elected President and Mr. W. D. Williams, Hon. Secretary. A council of 25 members was elected. On inquiry from Mr. Williams for fuller particulars he stated that he was only Secretary *pro tem.*, and that he did not take any notes at the meeting. He had, however, received applications for membership from 75 pharmacists. The next meeting was to be held on 23rd May, when the Society would be placed on a sound working basis.

The Victorian Optical Class. The Class commenced at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on Wednesday, the 1st May, when Mr. A. W. Craig, M.A., delivered the first lecture in Course I. (the Principles in Opties). There was an attendance of 35, including twelve pharmacists. The first course will extend over three months—May, June, July. At the termination of the Lectures an Examination will be held by the Lecturer and Two Co-examiners. The Certificate of the Examiners for the two courses will entitle the holder to the Certificate of the Victorian Optical Association, subject to the rules of the Association relating to membership.

The second course (Practical Opties) will commence on the first Wednesday in August and will extend over three months. Mr. H. H. Baker, F.S.M.C., will be the lecturer. The fee for the second course is £2 12s. 6d. The Lectures will be held at the College of Pharmacy on Wednesday evenings, commencing at 8 p.m.

SYLLABUS.

Course II.

THE REFRACTION OF THE EYE, AND PRINCIPLES OF SIGHT TESTING.

The anatomy of the Eye. General and microscopic structure. Extra ocular muscles.

Normal vision (Emmetropia).

Accommodation.

Convergence.

Determination of the Static Refraction.

Abnormalities of Vision and their correction.

Presbyopia. Myopia. Hypermetropia.

Astigmatism. Strabismus. Asthenopia. Aphakia.

Muscular imbalance. Maddox Rod. Prisms.

METHODS AND APPARATUS USED IN SIGHT TESTING.

The testing room. Test types. The trial case. Dioptric System. Neutralisation. Transpositions. Sphereometer. Ophthalmoscope. Retinoscope. Optometers. Ophthalmometers, etc.

Spectacle fitting. Various forms of lenses. Frames. Face-measurement. Tinted glasses.

The optical workshop. Tools. Methods of manufacture. Repairs. Fitting up of spectacles.

TEXT BOOKS.

Course I.—Light by Glazebrook.
Elementry lessons in Heat, Light and and Sound, by D. E. Jones.

Course II—The Refraction of the Eye, by Hartridge.

Three Methods of Sight Testing.

Dr. Edward Jackson points out that there are three methods of high possible accuracy that differ most completely from each other, and, therefore, tend to correct each other's deficiencies, are the ophthalmometer, the shadow test, and the subjective test with lenses and test letters. The

weak point with the ophthalmometer is that it measures only corneal refraction. Both of the other methods measure the total refraction. The weak point of skiascopy is that it shows too many kinds of refraction at once, the ametropia varying in different parts of the diliated pupil. Both the other methods indicate the refraction of only a part of the pupil. The subjective is weak in that it is subjective and especially in fixing the meridians and amount of astigma. Both the other methods are strictly objective and especially suited to the determination of astigma.

Jackson believes the habitual use of these three methods gives the most accurate determination of refraction. But either one of them can be replaced by some other method without greatly impairing the accuracy of the combined results. The subjective method with test letters at four or six metres and lenses, would be hardest to replace. But even this could be replaced by the simple optometer, a convex lens giving an artificial far point, with small test objects that can be brought near or placed farther from the eye.

A general condition of accuracy is this: Accurate physical measurements are only possible when the value or dimension to be measured is fixed. That is the greatest reason for using a cycloplegic. If a drug is not used to fix the state of refraction we may avail ourselves of the disposition to reduce the indistinctness of vision to a minimum by the so-called "fogging method." It is because the asymmetry of the cornea is constant during observation that the ophthalmometer gives such definite information; and because the total astigma remains practically unchanged under the conditions of the test that skiascopy has peculiar value in fixing the meridians and amount of the astigma, even without a cycloplegic.

The next principle to be observed is that the contrast must be made as nearly simultaneous as possible. Very few of us meeting two persons a hundred yards apart, who were within an inch of the same height, would be able to say with certainty which was the taller. But stand the two side by side, and the difference is perceived by everyone. The gradual rise of a line or surface may be entirely imperceptible, although a very small fraction of that rise made suddenly could not be overlooked. So if you want the "patient to choose which is the better of the two lenses, his answer will be more definite and more sure to be correct if the change is made instantly.—*Western Druggist.*

Ought Glasses to be Worn All the Time?

The traditional method in the prescription of glasses is to order that they be worn all the time, unless they are glasses for prebyopia. But this is not, in many cases, convenient, and is it necessary? When the eyes are examined and glasses are found necessary, won't the wearing of these glasses for a part of the time be some help? Isn't it possible that if they are worn part of the time, they will produce such an amount of relief that they may be put aside the rest of the time? There are many people to-day who ought to wear glasses, who will not because they are told, and believe, that they must wear them all the time. If they were told to wear them half of the time, and try how that would turn out, they might find such an amount of wear quite sufficient, and thus be satisfied to get the glasses. The man who needs a crutch or a cane occasionally goes without it, and why should it be so absolutely necessary that all the wearers of glasses for correction of distance vision should wear them all the time? Then, again, do not some people with the right glasses use their eyes for vision more than they ought to? If they left the glasses on a part of the time, that would give their eyes a rest. There certainly seems to be some truth in the idea that the eyes should rest a part of the time, and not be continually working.—Canadian *Phar. Jour.*

OPTICAL CONVENTION.

There is every probability that the Optical Convention, which is to be held in London during the present summer, will prove of great value to opticians. Over £1000 has been subscribed towards the expense of printing the illustrated catalogue and a volume of scientific papers, and the organising committee has secured the support of the Board of Education and a number of scientific bodies, such as the Royal Society. The Convention will be held at the South Kensington Science Museum. One of the objects of the Convention is to attempt to secure the co-operation of the scientific users of optical instruments with the manufacturers in the improvement of design and construction. It is hoped that as the result of the Convention, British pre-eminence in the manufacture of optical goods may be regained.

THE OPTICIAN AND THE OCULIST.

An interesting address was delivered by Dr. Seymour Taylor at the annual dinner of the Institute of Opthalmic Opticians, which was held at Holborn Restaurant on March 20. Dr. Taylor contended that if medical men would not do the ordinary work of sight testing the public must look to others who would. He had been accused of advocating the establishment of an inferior order of medical practitioners, but he added, "Have we not already dentists and certificated midwives who undertake medical duties? The midwife carries in her bag syringes and drugs such as strychnine, morphine, and digitalis." As a medical man he was qualified to act as a dentist, but he pitied the patient who came to him for his teeth. In the same way medical men did not neces-

sarily know anything of the defects and diseases of the eye. During the course of his numerous examinations he could not remember being asked a single question about eye diseases. The opticians' was a legitimate business, and they had certain rights which could not be taken away. The Spectacle-makers' examinations were real tests, men of the highest standing being appointed as examiners. Mr. Spiegelhalter replied, and said he could never understand why opticians should be condemned for trying to raise the standard. Mr. Cuff referred to the bond which existed between medical men and opticians. That optician was the best educated who knew when to send his customer to the medical man. Dr. Ettles said that the establishment of separate professions from the fringes of the medical profession had always excited opposition. The public would have freedom of choice, and as it was not possible to wipe out the optician, it was best to see that they were competent men.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

For some unexplained reason the copy forwarded by our New South Wales correspondent for this month's issue of the Journal has gone astray, and although publication was deferred and every inquiry made to trace the missing matter, the Post Office authorities have been unable to throw any light upon its disappearance. We regret, under these circumstances, and for the first time since the Journal was established, to have to go to press without the usual New South Wales contribution.

Linnean Society of New South Wales.

—At a meeting of the society held on the 24th April, 1912, the following papers were read:—

"The Chemistry of Doryphora sassafras Endl," by J. M. Petrie, D.Sc., F.I.C., Linnean Macleay Fellow of the Society in Biochemistry. The D. sassafras tree is endemic to E. Australia. Its bark contains 1.35 per cent. of an essential oil, besides fixed oils, aromatic resins, tannin (1.38 per cent.), sugars, calcium oxalate, and 0.63 per cent. of an alkaloid. The essential oil is also found in the leaves 4.3 per cent. and fruit (4 per cent.) The alkaloid is an amorphous, grey powder, darkening when exposed to light and air. It is highly electric, like the alkaloid from the Victorian Sassafras, and possesses a bitter taste, and alkaline reaction. The composition of the amorphous alkaloid is given, and its properties compared with those of the active principles of other members of the same natural order. After discussing the points of resemblance and difference, it is concluded that the alkaloid is a new one, and the name "Doryphorine" is proposed for it.

"Hydrocyanic Acid in Plants. Part i. Its Distribution in the Australian Flora." By J. M. Petrie, D.Sc., F.I.C., Linnean Macleay Fellow of the Society in Biochemistry. The paper consists of a list of about 300 native plants, representing 65 Natural Orders. These plants were tested for the presence of cyanogenetic glucosides and of emulsin-like ferments, (1) by macerating in water or by the action of chloroform vapour; (2) by adding emulsin prepared from sweet almonds; (3) by adding amygdalin prepared from bitter almonds. The table shows 36 plants giving positive results, in which hydrocyanic acid is liberated by a natural ferment in the plant. It includes also seven exotic plants, in which the presence of hydrocyanic acid is recorded for the first time. Hydrocyanic acid is now held to play an important part in the metabolism of those plants in which its compounds occur.

NEW ZEALAND.

Biennial Conference of Pharmacy Board.

Every two years the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand meets in conference, the routine work in the interim being conducted by the Wellington members. The conference was held at Wellington on 26th, 27th and 28th March, delegates from Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin being present. The President (Mr. F. Castle) occupied the chair. It was resolved to prepare a petition for presentation to the Minister of Internal Affairs, asking that chemists be exempted from jury service. Regulations were approved of providing for reciprocity with the various Australian States—on a whole register basis in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, and on an examination basis only in the case of Queensland and Tasmania. The terms of the proposed reciprocity agreement with Great Britain were considered. Most of the clauses were agreed to. Objection was taken to the compulsory curriculum clause, on the ground that at present there was no compulsory curriculum in operation in New Zealand. It was also considered that the registration fee

of £12 12s. was excessive. The conference appointed a committee to consider the question of technical education and to formulate a curriculum for New Zealand. The following alterations in the Poisons Bill, introduced by the Government last session, were agreed upon:—(1) Exempting wholesale dealers from registration; (2) Requiring wholesale dealers selling arsenic or strychnine to obtain orders in writing signed by the purchaser; (3) providing for the exemption of proprietary agricultural and horticultural poisons under specified conditions as to labelling, etc.; (4) prohibiting any package containing poison being opened in any shop or room where general provisions intended to be sold are stored; (5) exempting chemists, veterinary surgeons, dentists and medical practitioners from the operation of the clause prohibiting the sale of morphia and cocaine, except on a doctor's order; (6) adding cyanides for mining purposes in packages containing not less than 28 lbs. to the second schedule. Amendments of the Pharmacy Act were asked for as follows:—

(1) Person to be defined to include corporations.
(2) Minimum age limit for candidates to be reduced from 18 to 16 years.
(3) Board to have power to expend funds for educational purposes.
(4) The use of the word "Pharmacy" to be restricted to shops managed by registered chemists.
(5) Providing for reciprocity with any of the British Dominions.

A suggested clause providing for the passing of a preliminary examination before apprenticeship was not proceeded with, on the ground that it might curtail the supply of apprentices. The question of increasing the powers of the Board in dealing with chemists convicted of offences under the Opium and Licensing Acts was considered. It was decided that the present powers were ample. The following resolution was, however, carried:—

"That in view of the frequent occurrence of cases of illicit opium and sly grog-selling, the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, enabling application to be made for the removal of chemists from the register for certain offences, will be enforced where the circumstances call for such action."

The Reciprocity Regulations.

The following is the text of the Regulations, adopted at the Bienniel Meeting of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, held at Wellington on 26th March, 1912, providing for reciprocity with the Australian States:—

1. That the Governor-in-Council be requested to approve and gazette regulations providing for the "reciprocal recognition and exchange of certificates and registration" between the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand and the Pharmaceutical authorities of the Australian Commonwealth. "To take effect when such authorities in any Australian State give effect to regulations granting recognition to the holders of certificates of registration or examination from the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand."

2. That the qualifications for registration under such regulations be—

(a) Any person of the age of 21 years or upwards who—

1. Holds a diploma of competency or a certificate of registration as a pharmaceutical chemist from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, or the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, or the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, or the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, and was registered by one of these bodies before 1st March, 1912; or
2. Holds a diploma of competency or a certificate of registration as a pharmaceutical chemist, acquired by examination from the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania or the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, and was registered by one of these Boards before 1st March, 1912; or
3. Has completed the prescribed course of study (if any) served at least three years' apprenticeship to a registered chemist in an open shop, passed an approved examination in general knowledge, and passed the prescribed pharmacy examinations in the State wherein the applicant was first registered, and holds a certificate of registration or a diploma of competency from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, or the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, or the Pharmacy Board of South Australia, or the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, or the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, or the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, shall on application, production of satisfactory evidence, and payment of the prescribed fees be entitled to registration as a pharmaceutical chemist.

3. That the conditions of application for registration be—

(a) Every applicant shall at the time of application be within the jurisdiction of the New Zealand Pharmacy Board, and may be cited to appear before the Board if required.

(b) Every applicant must submit to the Board—

1. A certificate of registration bearing a date not later than three months before the date of application;
2. A diploma of competency acquired by examination if required;
3. A statutory declaration in the form in the fourth schedule of the Pharmacy Act; and
4. Evidence satisfactory to the Board in support of the application, which may be given by the statutory declaration in the form in the fifth schedule of the Pharmacy Act of any person who in the opinion of the Board is competent to depose to the facts.

4. That the fee for a special registration certificate for reciprocity purposes be 10s. 6d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Messrs. Ernest S. Cooper and J. H. Dixon returned to Adelaide after their visit to Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania. One of the objects of the trip was to obtain information in reference to

the working of the early closing movement, Mr. Cooper being president of the Chemists' Defence Association of South Australia, and every facility was afforded them while in Melbourne of obtaining the information they sought. As this was their first visit to Victoria, they were desirous of seeing as much of Melbourne and the suburbs as their limited time allowed, and in company with Mr. Shillinglaw a pleasant day was spent in visiting many places of interest. Several calls were made at the College of Pharmacy, and while inspecting the collection of portraits of Australasian pharmacists it came as a surprise to Mr. Cooper to find a portrait of his late father which he contributed to the collection some twenty-five years ago. On leaving for home the visitors expressed their appreciation of the great kindness they met with from all quarters.

QUEENSLAND.

Notes from the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary.

(Issued under the Direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.)

ELIXIR ACETOMORPHINÆ ET TERPINI. SYNONYM — ELIXIR HEROIN COMPOSITUM.

(Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary, page 11.)

In the British Pharmaceutical Codex, Dr. W. E. Dixon, Professor of Pharmacology in King's College, London, describes the action of the chief ingredients of this preparation as follows:—

"*Acetomorphine* resembles morphine in its action in allaying peripheral irritation and relieving pain. The depressing action of acetomorphine on the respiratory centre is weaker than that of morphine and its narcotic effect is less. In this respect acetomorphine resembles codeine. It is much employed to relieve irritable cough, especially in phthisis, asthma, and bronchitis with dyspnoea."

"*Terpin Hydrate* is used to lessen cough and expectoration in phthisis and chronic bronchitis."

For the purpose of ensuring a stable Elixir of uniform constitution containing these substances a formula was introduced into the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary.

The A.P.F. Elixir contains in each fluid drachm $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of the Hydrochloride of Acetomorphine and $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of Terpin Hydrate, with Alcohol, Glycerin, and Syrup of Virginian Prune.

Prescribers will find it an advantage to order *Elixir Heroin Compositum, A.P.F.*, in preference to proprietary Elixirs. These latter may not always be procurable, while the A.P.F. Elixir can be prepared at short notice by every dispensing chemist.

MISTURA TUSSI RUBRA CONCENTRATA, A.P.F.

(Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary, page 27.)

This is a simple mixture containing in each fluid drachm:—

15 Minims of Diluted Hydrobromic Acid.
10 Minims of Spirit of Chloroform.
5 Minims of Solution of Morphine Hydrochloride.
1 Minim of Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.

During recent years a demand has arisen for a preparation containing these ingredients, hence it was deemed advisable to reduce to uniformity the various mixtures prescribed under this name by publishing a formula embodying the wishes of the majority of practitioners.

Mistura Tussi Rubra is an agreeable and elegant preparation, which will be found of great value in cases where a cough sedative is indicated.

Special Note to Prescribers.—In every case when ordering preparations from the Australasian Pharmaceutical Formulary add the letters A.P.F.

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference.—The question of the alteration of the Constitution and Rules of the Association has been under consideration for some time, with a view to bringing them before the meeting to be held in Melbourne in January next. The draft of the proposed new Rules has been prepared by Mr. Shillinglaw, and forwarded to Mr. Cowley, the General Secretary, who has submitted them to the Presidents of the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society, who think that they meet all requirements. Formal notice will shortly be given of the proposed altera-

tions, when copies will be sent to all Boards and Societies.

With regard to the Conference arrangements, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society in the State in which the Conference is held, will be the President of the Chemical Sub-Section of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, the meetings of the Conference being held at the College of Pharmacy, and the Chemistry Sub-Section at the Melbourne University.

TASMANIA.

Pharmacy Board of Tasmania.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on the 18th April, 1912.

Present.—Messrs. H. T. Gould, President, J. T. Weaver, M. Rushton, and the Registrar, Mr. James Reid.

Dispenser at Launceston, U.F. Dispensary.—A letter was read from the Secretary which was deemed unsatisfactory, and it was resolved that the Dispenser be given ten days' notice to comply with Section 18 of the Act, otherwise immediate action would be taken.

Indentures.—W. A. Solomon to F. Holmes. It was resolved to adhere strictly to the Regulation, and register them as from the 1st January, 1912.

Royal Commission on Pure Food Regulations.—The N.S.W. and Queensland Boards wrote on this matter, and the letters were referred to Messrs. Gould and Rushton, the witnesses appointed by the Board.

Reports of the Pharmacy Boards of Victoria and W. Australia were tabled.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Cocaine Poisoning Case.—At the Warrnambool General Sessions on 25th April, before Judge Eagleson, Herbert Leslie Hobday, dentist, Koroit, was charged with having feloniously killed James Bonnett, on 4th April, at Koroit. The case arose out of the collapse and death of a patient after accused had injected cocaine prior to extracting teeth. The particulars were reported in last month's Journal. At the conclusion of the evidence Judge Eagleson said he could not see that there was any case against accused, there being nothing to show negligence nor neglect. He therefore directed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which they accordingly did. His Honour, in discharging accused, said that he was more to be pitied than otherwise. No evidence had been adduced to show that he was not careful and capable, or to cast a slur upon his character or ability as a dentist.

Dental Institute — A Chemist Fined.—Clarence G. Whitford, of 86 George-street West, was proceeded against at the Central Police Court, Sydney, on May 16, on a charge that he, not being a qualified medical practitioner, or a dentist registered under the Dentists' Act or the Dentists' Amendment Act, between February 13 and 16, used an addition or a description implying that he was registered under the Acts.

Mr. Bathgate, of the Crown Law Department, prosecuted, and Messrs. Norton, Smith and Co. appeared for the defence.

For the prosecution evidence was given by Robert Drysdale Beames that on February 13 he called at defendant's place of business. He asked defendant about his (witness') teeth, and defendant showed him into the surgery and examined them. Defendant then wanted to pull two teeth, but witness said he would come back when he had screwed up enough courage. Witness spoke to defendant about not being registered, and defendant replied that he was a chemist.

Detective Jordan deposed that he subsequently saw defendant and asked him if he was registered. Defendant replied that he was not, but that he was a registered chemist, and always understood that as such he could do dental work. He did the dental work himself.

For the defence it was contended that the summons should be dismissed, on the ground that defendant was charged with putting certain words up outside his place of business, where it was admitted he carried on the profession of a chemist, which words implied that he was registered under the Dental Act. This was clearly wrong, as defendant was not charged with practising as a dentist. After argument, the magistrate convicted, and fined defendant £5, and ordered the removal of the words "Dental Institute," etc.

POISONING CASES.

Carbolic Acid.—A woman named Edith Harvey, Wandiligong, drank carbolic acid in mistake on 13th April. She had been sorting up and emptying several medicine bottles for the purpose of returning them to the chemist, and in doing so mixed the medicines up and took a dose out of the wrong bottle. Mrs. Harvey recovered under medical treatment.

Strychnine.—John Walker, a single man, aged 31 years, a farmer, residing at Baddaginnie, took strychnine on 30th April, and although emetics were administered, he died shortly afterwards. Deceased was in despondent spirits owing to the dry weather. He purchased the poison from Mr. S. V. Say, chemist, Benalla, for his mother. He kept it in a tin in a box in his bed-

room, and used it for poisoning rabbits. An inquest was subsequently held, and a verdict returned that deceased died from strychnine, self-administered.

Lysol.—Louie McGroder, a girl aged 18 years, attempted to commit suicide at Carlton on 10th April by drinking Lysol, purchased at Messrs. Gibson and Moloney's, chemists, Lygon-street. She was taken to the Melbourne Hospital for treatment and afterwards discharged.

Liquid Ammonia.—On 15th April Elsie Bennett, aged 19 years, residing at 91 Madeline-street, Carlton, attempted to poison herself by drinking liquid ammonia, which she had previously purchased from Mr. W. Markham, chemist, Lygon-street. She was taken to the Melbourne Hospital and remained there several days under treatment.

Strychnine.—A man named Richard Gimblett committed suicide at Drouin on 2nd May, by taking strychnine. He was a stranger to the town, having only arrived at 7 p.m. by the train from Melbourne. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of death from strychnine.

Lysol.—Ada Higgins, aged 15, a resident of Woodstock-street, Balaclava, was found lying in Church-street, Richmond, on 21st April, suffering from lysol poisoning. She was treated by Dr. Burton and removed to the Melbourne Hospital. A farm labourer named Michael Degraaffe, a resident of Outtrim, who had been suffering from insomnia, drank lysol on 24th April. He was sent to the Melbourne Hospital by train and under treatment recovered. Mary Jane Brayshay died at Ararat on 15th May from lysol poisoning. The jury added a rider to their verdict that stricter supervision should be exercised over the sale of lysol.

Potash.—A woman named Mrs. Carroll, residing at 78 Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy, was admitted to St. Vincent's Hospital on 5th May suffering from poisoning. She informed the police that she had drank a mixture of permanganate of potash and iodide of potash.

Lysol.—Thomas Hawkeswood, 26, railway clerk, living at Banks-street, South Melbourne, died from the effects of lysol poisoning on 9th May. He was heard moaning in his room, and on inquiries being made he stated he had taken lysol. He died shortly afterwards. Deceased had been taking medicine for a cold, and his friends thought that he had swallowed the poison in mistake. At the inquest Dr. Cole returned a verdict of death from lysol poisoning. He said that so many cases had occurred that he had recommended that lysol should be diluted before being sold.

Caustic Soda.—An inquest was held at the Morgue on 9th May regarding the death of William Edmund Knaggs, 35, tyre-setter, which occurred in the Alfred Hospital on 3rd May. Evidence was given that Knaggs had been suffering from insomnia, and had become very despondent. On 22nd April he went to Thorpdale to visit his wife, and whilst there took some caustic soda. He was removed to the Alfred Hospital and died on 3rd May. A verdict of death from poisoning by caustic soda, self-administered, was recorded.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories' Publications.—No. 49—The Direct Determination of Creatine in Pathological Urine; No. 50—Further Observations on the Action of B-Iminaz-oly-lethylamine; No. 51—The Physiological Action of Indolethylamine; No. 52—Note on a Reversed Action of the Chorda Lympani on Salivary Secretion; No. 53—Some Derivatives of 4 (or 5), Methyl gloxaline; The Constitution of Ergo thioneine, a Betaine related to Histidene; No. 55—The Physiological Action of Cytisine, the Active Alkaloid of Laburnum (Cytisus-Laburnum); No. 56—A Simple Coagulometer.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

J.G.P.—The Optical Class at the College of Pharmacy is being conducted under the auspices of the Victorian Optical Association. Students passing the prescribed examination will be eligible for membership of the Society.

H. G. (Sydney).—No arrangement can be made to supply notes of the lectures in optics by correspondence. You would require to attend the class personally in order to be eligible to sit for the examination.

L. M.—The apprenticeship must be to the registered chemist in charge of the dispensary—not to the committee, trustees or secretary.

E. T. (Dunedin).—There is no reciprocity at present between Victoria and New Zealand. If you became registered in New South Wales under the reciprocity agreement with New Zealand it would not entitle you to subsequent registration in Victoria.

M. P. S.—The Pharmaceutical Society is bound by its Memorandum and Articles of Association, and its scope is limited by the Companies Acts. It could not, therefore, become a trading institution, as you suggest.

C. K.—Eight o'clock closing of pharmacies in Victoria is working satisfactorily. We do not think an effort to again revert to later hours would be successful. You would require to obtain a majority of all the chemists in the metropolitan area to sign a petition if you wanted the hour altered to 8.30 p.m.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

The Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks has accepted the following applications for registration during the month. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

Ecoduct.—The invented word "Ecoduct." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Economic Products Propy. Ltd., 530 Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne.

Solila.—The word "Solila." Artificial teeth and dental preparations. C. de Trey and Co., 13 and 14 Denman-street, Piccadilly Circus, London.

SHADEINE.—The word "Shadeine." Preparations for the hair. Alex. E. L. Morelle and J. C. Hunting, 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W., hair specialists.

ANGOSTURA.—Distinctive label. Bitters, being a medicine for human use. Angostura Bitters (Dr. J. G. B. Siegert and Sons Ltd.), 626 Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.

GIBSON'S.—The written signature of predecessors in business of applicant. Cough Lozenges, Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne Lozenges, Worm Cakes and other medicines. Preparations in lozenge form. Robt. Gibson and Sons Ltd., Carlton Works, Hulme, Manchester.

WATTLE.—The word "Wattle" and device of a spray of wattle. A preparation for the cure of corns. Thomas Williams, King-street, Newtown, Sydney, chemist.

THERMOGENE.—The word "Thermogene." Medicated wadding. The Thermogene Co. Ltd., Sussex, England.

SULFOS.—The word "Sulfos." Toilet preparations. George Arnold, 6 O'Connell-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

PLANTEKOA.—The word "Plantekoa." Medicine and medicated articles, liniment, ointment for human use and medicated soap. The Plantekoa Propy. Ltd., 197 Lambton Quay, Wellington, N.Z.

KISMET.—The word "Kismet." Perfumery, including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair and perfumed soap. Alfred B. Scott, 47 Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

ENOL.—The word "Enol." Photographic plates, films and preparations, included in this class. Kodak (Australasia) Ltd., Abbotsford, Victoria. Similar applications made for the words "Tozol" and "Roylon."

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The following decisions under the Commonwealth Customs tariff have been issued by the Comptroller-General for Customs:—

Tabloids, Metol-Quinol, used in photography, free unspec.

Oil.—Soya Bean, Denaturation of—

In addition to the methods prescribed, the following methods of denaturing Soya Bean oil have been approved, and oil so denatured may be delivered free of duty under Tariff Item 234(H):—

(1) By adding 25 gallons of commercial Neatsfoot oil and 25 gallons of 300° test kerosene to 50 gallons of Soya Bean oil.

(2). By adding 5 gallons of Terebene and 5 gallons of Turpentine to 90 gallons of Soya Bean oil.

(3). By adding 25 gallons of Tung oil to 100 gallons of Soya Bean oil.

Foods.—Albumozo Milk Proteid, Biogene, Eukasin, Galaktogen, Vi-Casein, Casumen, Nutrose, Plasmon, Protene (in powder form), Sanatogen, Somatose. 20 per cent. ad. val.; preferential, 15 per cent. (The exemption of the six latter foods is rescinded.)

Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil, Denaturation of—

Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil, when denaturated in accordance with the provisions hereunder mentioned, may be delivered free of duty in accordance with Tariff Item 4(A):—

(1). If for use in the manufacture of paint, by the addition of—
2% Wood Daphtha and
¼% Pyridine.

(2). If for use in the manufacture of Pyroxylin varnish, by the addition of an equal volume of—
(a) Commercial Methyl Alcohol,
(b) Wood Naphtha, or
(c) Purified Acetone.

(3). The Methyl Alcohol, Wood Naphtha or Acetone used in denaturating is to be of Australian production, and of a standard approved by the department.

(4). The importer to declare on the face of the entry that the denaturated spirit will be used only for the manufacture of paint or varnish.

Bacteriological Products.—Calf lymph (Vaccine Institution, Hastings, Hawkes Bay, N.Z.), free.

Koch's Tuberculin A.F. (Lucius & Bruning) and Glycerinated Calf Lymph (Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb), free.

Bovine Tubercle Bacilli Emulsion (Lucius & Bruning, Hoechst-an-Main), free.

Alcoholic Extract of Guinea Pig's Heart (Wellcome), Streptococcus Vaccine, Rheumatic Fever (Wellcome), Haemolytic Serum for Sheeps' Corpuscles (Wellcome), free.

Tuberculin T. O. A. and Vacuum Tuberculin (Lucius & Bruning), free.

Tuberculinum Purum Endotin (Gesellschaft Tuberkulin, St. Petersburg), free.

Drugs.—Liquor Ferri Perchlor. Fort., ad. val. 15 per cent. as a medicinal solution.

Files, Nail (plain metal), 30 per cent. foreign, 25 per cent. preferential.

Spirits.—Essence Lilac, Essence Primrose, spirituous, used by confectioners, 25s. per gallon as perfumed spirits.

Chair, invalid's, on wheels, ad. val. 35 per cent. foreign, 30 per cent. preferential.

Filter Press (not including pump, when not integral part of the press), for use in the treatment of castor oil, provided that security be given by the owner that it will be only so used, free.

Bottles, empty, fancy ground or cut glass, over 5 drams fluid capacity, silver mounted, 25 per cent. foreign, 20 per cent. preferential.

Chemists' Cricket Club Dance.—The annual Cinderella dance of the Chemists' Cricket Club will take place on Tuesday, July 30, at the Masonic Hall. Tickets (4/- per single ticket) may be obtained from any member of the committee, or the hon. secretary, Mr. S. Fripp, junr.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Adulteration of Santonin.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy*

Dear Sir,—Expensive drugs, such as alkaloids, naturally exert a peculiar fascination on the unscrupulous faker of the get-rich-quick-by-any-method kind, but it is when the market price of some largely sold drug of this description shows an upward tendency that his business flourishes. The recent advance in price of Santonin brought to light another instance of this contemptible form of trading on afflicted humanity. As reported in the London trade journals, Mr. John C. Umney found that Santonin was being offered adulterated with 25 per cent. of acetanilid. The use of this adulterant is not new; indeed, some time ago Santonin containing as much as 80 per cent. of acetanilid was sold in France. Boric acid, however, still appears to be the adulterant generally employed, and in this connection it may interest you to hear that in 1904 I had occasion to analyse in my research laboratory a number of samples of "santonin" which was being sold in India at prices which made it clear that the article was adulterated. This so-called santonin consisted of boric acid, in one case of borax with only traces of santonin. This bare-faced fraud did not escape the vigilance of the Indian Customs authorities, and the goods were ordered to be re-shipped. In one instance a penalty of 100 rupees was imposed.

I have before me a bottle sent to me a short time ago by my travelling representative in India. The label bears the wording: "Mix Santoninum" —"Manufactured in Calcutta," in addition to the contradictory statement, "Deutshches Fabrikat.' An analysis of the contents revealed the presence of boric acid *without a trace of santonin*. It was shown that the adulteration was committed in Calcutta by a firm whose name was ascertained by me.

Such flagrant cases of adulteration are again a warning to the pharmacist to purchase his supplies of alkaloids and other high-priced drugs from a *reliable maker with a reputation to maintain*. The inexplicable absence of the desired action following the administration of an adulterated drug is very apt to engender suspicion in the mind of the doctor or patient as to the business integrity of the pharmacist, who under such circumstances is made to suffer, while the real culprit, the faker, gets off scot-free with the profits.

Yours faithfully,
E. MERCK.

PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

LIST OF APPLICATIONS.—The following Patents have been applied for at the Commonwealth Patents Office by the persons named, or their Attorneys.

"Reduction of hydrogenation of organic compounds, such as fatty acids and their glycerides." No. 4679. Karl Heinrich Wimmer and Eric Berkeley Higgins.

"Closure for bottles and other containers." No. 4685. Robert Brown Craw.

"Water heating and steam generating apparatus and expeditious heating of solids and fluids." No. 4686. Arthur Harry Wright.

"Anti-fraud bottles and vessels." No. 4694 David Forgie Turnbull.

MARKET REPORT.

Owing to droughty conditions, business has been duller during the month. Orders have slackened off, and in some country districts assistants are being dispensed with. There are now a fair number of disengaged assistants in want of positions, and unless the outlook in the northern districts becomes more promising this state of affairs is likely to continue. There have been several market fluctuatons during the month.

COD LIVER OIL is much cheaper owing to the yield of oil being double that of last year.

QUININE has advanced considerably. London advices report a rise of 20 per cent., and point to the probability of the drug rising in price to 1/- an ounce.

GLYCERINE.—The market has recovered after the slight depression reported a few weeks ago.

SANTONIN.—The failure of the worm seed crop has caused the price to advance to 80/- per lb. in parcels of not less than 2 cwt. Smaller quantities are relatively dearer.

MORPHIA.—The makers have reduced their price by 10d. an ounce.

SANATOGEN.—This largely advertised food tonic has been advanced 20 per cent. in price owing to the Customs Department classing it as a tonic food. It formerly came in duty free as invalids' food.

MALT EXTRACTS.—A rise is reported in all the leading lines owing to the increased cost of production and the dearness of raw material. Malt extract is quoted at 8/6 and 9/-, according to quality, and malt extract and cod liver oil at 9/6 and 10/-.

IMPORTS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. — The figures for the first three months of the year have been issued by the Commonwealth Statistician. They show that for the first three months of 1911 the imports totalled £276,298. For the same period in 1912 the figures were £331,527. A comparison of the March imports disclose that in March, 1911, drugs and chemicals valued at £82,854 were imported, as compared with £101,054 during March, 1912.

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS.

Simple Method of Sterilising Infected Water for Drinking Purposes.—The authors have investigated Woodhead's method of sterilising water by means of free chlorine in the form of chlorinated lime, and advocate its general use in time of need. They find that 0.3 part of free chlorine per million, or, roughly 1: 1,000,000 of chlorinated lime, will destroy not only all typhoid and colon bacilli, but practically all bacteria except a few spore bearers. This is a valuable means of purifying infected drinking water, since

chlorinated lime is cheap, always available, and absolutely harmless in the proportion indicated. The treated water has neither taste nor smell. A teaspoonful, levelled with a pencil or knife, of good chlorinated lime is made into a paste in a cupful of water, three more cupfuls are added and the mixture is allowed to stand for a few seconds. It may be kept in a well closed bottle for three or four days. One teaspoonful of this milky solution is to be added to every two gallons of the water to be purified, which should then be stirred up, and allowed to stand for ten minutes. It is then ready for use.—G. G. Nasmith and R. R. Graham (*Med. Review*, 1911, through Pharm. Journal.)

Treatment of Boils.—On the supposition that furunculosis is a purely local disease resulting from repeated inoculations, M. Gallois recommends that the treatment should consist exclusively of dressings. The use of water and of poultices should be discontinued, and the author extols a method which consists of aborting the furuncles, if possible, by the local use of a drop of iodoacetone, and applying a gauze compress well impregnated with glycerol of starch, to which boric acid or mercury oxycyanide has been added. Over this is placed a layer of cotton without any impermeable covering, and the whole is kept in place with a bandage. The dressing should be renewed once or even twice daily, and to cause desiccation it should be sprinkled with talc powder, to which a little paraffin has been added. —*Lancet*, 9th March.

Hexamecol: A New Guaiacol Compound.—This is stated to be a compound of guaiacol with hexamethylene-tetramine. It occurs as a white crystalline powder, with an odour of guaiacol, of which it contains 65: 100. It is employed by local friction as an anaesthetic in painful cases of pleurisy and phthisis. Thirty grains are rubbed in, over the painful area, twice daily, with the hand covered with a rubber glove. No ill-effects have been observed to follow its use. Hexameacol is also useful to allay the itching of various morbid conditions of the skin.—*Nouveaux Remedes*, 1912.

Purified Extract of Cascara.—The following method is the subject of a German patent:—One kgm. of cascara sagrada is exhausted with water in the usual way, the liquid evaporated to 1-2 kgms. and saturated with sodium sulphate at the ordinary temperature. The resulting precipitate is filtered off after a few hours, washed with water, and the filtrate once more saturated with the salt, and the precipitate separated. The united liquids are mixed with one and a-half to twice their volume of alcohol, the liquid poured off from the separated salt, washed with alcohol, and the almost salt free liquid evaporated *in vacuo*. On evaporating this solution, a very hygroscopic extract is obtained, containing about 1 per cent. of sodium sulphate and 5 to 6 per cent. of total ash. The bark can also be exhausted directly with sodium sulphate solution, or alternately with water and sodium sulphate solution, and after evaporation to a low bulk treating with alcohol as above.—*Apoth. Zeit.*, December 16, 1911.

Alkaloids in Different Kinds of Opium.—Of the twenty or more alkaloids contained in opium, six are of much more importance than the others; these six occur in Turkey opium in about the following percentages:—Morphine, 9; narcotine, 5; papaverine, 0.8; thebaine, 0.4; codeine, 0.3; narceine, 0.2 per cent. Various kinds of opium were examined for the presence of each of these, and all were found to be present in Turkey, Chinese (three sorts), American, French, Persian, and Egyptian. Of Indian opium one kind only—Malva—contained all six alkaloids, and three sorts—Bengal, Patna, and Benares—contained no papaverine, but the other five alkaloids were present.—L. van Italie and M. Kerbosch (*Arch. d. Pharm.*, through *Pharm. Journal.*)

Compound Elixir of Acetanilide.—The following is suggested as a formula for a headache mixture:—Acetanilide, 320 grains; caffeine, 32 grains; tincture of nux vomica, 256 minims; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 8 fl. ozs.; purified talcum, 120 grains; aromatic elixir to make 16 fl. ozs.—P. E. Hommell (*Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1912.)

Medicated Sawdust.—Medicated sawdust is prepared thus:—A sackful of pinewood sawdust, coarsely sieved, is medicated with the following mixture:—Two buckets of water charged with oil of tar, 2 pints; mercuric chloride, 60 grains; ammonium chloride, 60 grains.—*Brit. Med. Journal.*, December 30, 1911.

External Application for Chronic Rheumatism.—The author has about 600 police-constables under his care, and the prevalent complaint among them is chronic rheumatism. He has found the following to be the best external application.—Ichthyol, 60 grains; lanolin, 120 grains; soft paraffin, to 1 oz. Make an ointment.—J. Edwards, M.R.C.S., etc (*Practitioner*, January, 1912.)

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Messrs. Bull and Owen, chemists and druggists, Malop-street, Geelong (Mr. Arthur Hammond Owen, sole proprietor), have been registered under the Registration of Firms Act.

Proposed Dispensary at Eaglehawk.—The lodges connected with the various Friendly Societies at Eaglehawk have sent in a request asking that a branch of the Bendigo U.F.S. Dispensary may be established in the town.

Neale, Constable and Co. Ltd., Perth, W.A., is a new company with an authorised capital of £10,000 in £1 shares, formed to acquire the business of Neale, Constable and Co., wholesale druggists and general merchants, 64 King-street, Perth.

Prohibited Imports.—"Safety nets" intended for use as preventives to conception have been proclaimed prohibited imports. Customs officers have been instructed to seize any importations of such under authority of section 52 of the Customs Act 1901.

U.F.S. Dispensaries.—The annual meeting of the Friendly Societies' Dispensary Union was held at the Manchester Unity Hall, Melbourne, on May 8. During the evening it was stated that there were now 96 lodges, with 6,200 members affiliated with the various dispensaries in the metropolitan area, and that last year 71,000 prescriptions were dispensed and £4000 written off

the cost of dispensary buildings, on a quarterly levy of 1/10 per member.

Mr. A. J. Swirles, who is the representative of Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co., London, has come to Australia to establish a branch office and met the wholesale firms in conference early in the month to fix the prices at which the special goods handled by the firm were to be placed on the Australian market. Formamint, Sanatogen and Albulactin are the lines to be introduced, and are to be extensively advertised, and also brought under the notice of the medical profession by travellers.

Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co. have received supplies of a new duplex nail-polisher (Xylonite), one pad being impregnated with polishing material and the other containing the ordinary interchangeable chamois pad. Amongst other new lines are—Cairn's hypodermic syringe, in glass case, with stand, nickel mounted, containing six spare needles; Improved McCardie's valved inhaler for respiratory complaints; Slmass electric massage apparatus, compact and effective; specially designed ear spoon for administering oil to the ear; spirit stoves of aluminium, with receptacle for boiling; and collapsible aluminium douches of one litre capacity, suitable for persons travelling.

Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury have placed on the market Sainsbury's Antiseptic Poultice (Cataplasma Kaolini) in 1lb. tins. The firm is now representing in Victoria The Webster Chemical Co., Sydney, who manufacture a number of toilet requisites. They have also been appointed Victorian agents for Messrs. J. and E. Atkinson, London, from whom they have received a full range of samples, and will be pleased to supply orders from stock or by indent. A special make of Peroxide of Hydrogen, standard strength, in 4oz., 8oz. and 16oz. bottles, has just come to hand, and orders are now being filled. Iron jelloids, an improved Pil Blaud, is an agreeable confection, pleasant to taste, and highly recommended by physicians and others. Stocks are now to hand. Glyco-Thymoline, 12oz. bottles, has been reduced from 66/- to 57/- per dozen. Chapen's Peroxide Cream is another new line. It is a delicately perfumed oxygenated cream, put up in fancy opal pots, with aluminium tops.

The sale of Johnson and Johnson's Plasters this season gives promise of beating all previous Australian records. Messrs. Denyer Brothers, of Swanston-street, Melbourne, Distributing Agents for Victoria for Johnson and Johnson and J. Elwood Lee Co., report that, although the season has only commenced they have booked a larger number of orders than in any corresponding period during past years. The demand principally has been for Red Cross Kidney, Belladonna and Strengthening, whilst others have also benefited to an appreciable extent. The public appear to be realising more and more the benefits of High Grade Plasters, and as these carry a good profit to the retailer the trade will be encouraged to always keep full stocks on hand. Advertising matter in the shape of Blotters, Show Cards, Streamers, Cabinet Containers, etc., are freely supplied with all plaster orders, and customers should not fail to specify such on order-sheets when mailing same.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co. have opened up a new size in Turkish face cloths, and can now supply them in sizes 8 x 8 and 10 x 10. Fresh supplies of Gaudafil, transparent wound-dressing material similar to gutta-percha tissue, have come to hand. Gaudafil is a cheap dressing widely recommended by the medical profession. It is sold in sheets 31 x 21 inches. In brushes the firm has just opened a large range of English hair brushes. In infants' brushes a new line just to hand is one with dark wooden backs inlaid with shell and mother of pearl, with the word "Baby" in silver affixed. These may be had in three sizes. A large shipment of French tooth brushes, shaving brushes and nail brushes, of superior quality, has just been unpacked. A dainty new line of Cosmydor soaps is the Savon Bois de Santal, guest room size, ten daintily-wrapped tablets in a box attractively decorated. This is a good selling line. The firm has also received a fine assortment of face puffs, ordinary, snowball, flat swansdown, velvet, theatrical and face chamois.

Messrs. Denyer Brothers, Melbourne, Distributing Agents for Victoria for Johnson and Johnson, and J. Elwood Lee Co., are now in receipt of the Australian Price List for the joint products of those houses. The list is profusely and tastefully illustrated with fac simile reproductions of the very many lines manufactured in the respective factories—now carrying on under one management—and reflects great credit on the lithographers' art. No finer catalogue has ever been placed before the trade in the Commonwealth, and as an educational medium on all such items as come under the category of chemists' and druggists' sundries generally, it stands alone. A special descriptive list has also been issued of Medical and Surgical Plasters, Aseptic and Antiseptic Dressings, Surgical Appliances, etc., for the convenience of the physician and surgeon. It contains full and complete information on the manufacture, formula, action and uses of the various plasters in daily use. Copies of both these lists are sent free on application only. They are not being distributed broadcast owing to the great expense involved in producing same. Johnson and Johnson and J. Elwood Lee Co. are the largest consumers in the world of raw materials, such as are used in the manufacture of bandages and surgical appliances, and the only houses that turn out in their own factories such materials as gauze, cotton and surgical dressings from the raw unfinished article. Every line listed is guaranteed to comply strictly with the Food and Drug Acts, U.S.A., of 30th June, 1906.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Joseph Barker is relieving Mr. E. A. Staker at the Clifton Hill U.F.S. Dispensary.

Mr. J. T. Allan is temporarily relieving at the Melbourne Hospital dispensary.

Mr. T. G. Mitchell has accepted an engagement with Mr. W. A. London, Bendigo.

Mr. H. Trumbull Ward has left the Fitzroy dispensary and accepted the position of dispenser at the Ballarat Hospital.

Mr. David Evans has gone to Creswick to relieve Mr. F. L. Fryer at Eva and Co.'s pharmacy. Mr. Fryer was taken seriously ill on May 13.

Mr. Frank Newman is relieving Mr. J. A. Kay, of Traralgon during the latter's indisposition.

Miss A. K. Barker, Queen Victoria Hospital, is on a six weeks' trip to Western Australia, visiting her brother Dr. G. W. Barker, Miss Bignell and Miss Leon are relieving.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Arthur F. W. Vale, Macaulay-road, Kensington, to Miss Kathleen L. De Lacy, Albert-street, East Melbourne.

Country Chemists in Town.—Messrs. W. F. Gough (Daylesford), C. E. Wade (Bairnsdale), R. S. Younger (Warrnambool), Harry Lay (Eaglehawk) and T. A. Dickson (Geelong).

Mr. J. W. Hawkins, late of the Geelong U.F.S.D., has been appointed dispenser at the new Friendly Societies' Dispensary which has been opened at St. Arnaud.

Mr. F. Cathcart (brother of Mr. Percy Cathcart, Surrey Hills), who has been in South Africa for several years, is disposing of his pharmacy in Johannesburg and returning to Melbourne.

Mr. C. G. Imes, South Melbourne, has engaged Mr. W. B. Reid, late of Creswick, to take the place of Mr. F. H. Grant, who has gone to Mr. F. Damyon, Woodend. Mr. Damyon has now taken up his residence in Melbourne.

Mr. W. S. Dyer has accepted an engagement at Anderson's (late Bain and Co.), Swanston-street. He is filling the place of Mr. David Currie, who died recently in Tasmania, where he had gone to recuperate.

Miss Katie McDonough and Miss Sarah McDonough are leaving shortly on a visit to England. Miss E. G. Francis will act as locum tenens at the Eye and Ear Hospital, and Mr. Joseph Barker at the Clifton Hill dispensary during the Misses McDonough's absence.

Mr. David Evans, a registered pharmacist of Victoria, is opening a new pharmacy at Cohuna. For some years past Mr. Evans has been studying for the veterinary profession at the Hawkesbury College, and has now qualified as a veterinary surgeon. There is, however, no law in N.S.W. regulating the practice of veterinary surgery, and Mr. Evans, seeing that there was a good opening at Cohuna, has decided to combine both veterinary practice and pharmacy in that rising district.

Mr. W. Percy Wilkinson, Federal Government Analyst, left Melbourne by R.M.S. "Malwa" on May 7 with the object of making a tour through Europe and America, mainly in order that he may study the methods of the official customs laboratories and of controlling food adulteration in the leading centres. Whilst in the United States Mr. Wilkinson will attend the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, to be held in Washington in September next, under the auspices of the United States Government. His tour will extend over about six months.

Miss Elsie M. Bignell has resigned her position as head dispenser at the Alfred Hospital, and leaves by the R.M.S. "Otway" on July 24 for London, where she is to be married to Dr. Ernest Sutcliffe, late of Melbourne. Miss Bignell will be accompanied by her mother and sister. During Mrs. Bignell's absence Miss Gertie Bignell and a qualified assistant will look after the business. Prior to leaving for England Mrs. Bignell is paying a visit to her son, Dr. F. Bignell, one of the members of the medical staff of the Brisbane General Hospital.

Mr. William Kinder, the President of the Otago Pharmaceutical Association, accompanied by his sister, is at present on a visit to the various Australian States, and while in Melbourne took the opportunity of paying a visit to the Melbourne College of Pharmacy. He expressed his appreciation of the advantages offered to students of pharmacy, and was not surprised to learn that many of those who attended the College came from other States. Mr. Kinder said that in New Zealand there was no compulsory curriculum, and students had therefore to prepare themselves for the examinations as best they could. Speaking of the A.P.F., Mr. Kinder said that the Otago Pharmaceutical Association were distributing copies to all pharmacists and medical men in Otago (Southland), and it had met with a very favourable reception.

Mr. E. Norton Grimwade, senior partner of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade and Co., has been elected president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce for the year 1912-13. His father, the late Hon. F. S. Grimwade, M.L.C., was president of the Chamber in 1882-3. In returning thanks for the honor conferred on him, Mr. Grimwade said he would have hesitated in accepting the office had he not been assured of the assistance of the Council in carrying out his duties. He was pleased and gratified especially that the honor had fallen to him in this particular year. He was, he believed, the first son of an ex-president of the Chamber to have been chosen for the chair; he would endeavour to follow in his father's footsteps. Some members might not be aware that he had for 26 years been associated with the business of his firm; 23 years as a partner. Indeed, if the period he had served in London be added, he had been a consistent and steady worker for 30 years. He took it that it was on that record that they had done him the honor of appointing him. He could assure them that he would endeavour to do his duty, and hoped that at the end of his term of office he would have done something in the interests of the commercial affairs of this great city.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

Westwood.—On the 6th May, at Nurse Moore's Private Hospital, Lewisham-road, Prahran, the wife of Mr. C. Westwood, chemist—a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Kernot—Henderson.—On the 13th April, 1912, at Cairns' Memorial Church, East Melbourne, by the Rev. J. Gray, M.A., B.D., William Edwin Kernot, St. Kilda, to Elizabeth Daisy, youngest daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Henderson, "Kelvin," Stawell.

CONTENTS.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 317. May 20, 1912.

PAGE

Abstracts 134, 152
Answers to Correspondents 150
Births, Marriages, and Deaths 155
Correspondence—
Adulteration of Santonin (E. Merck) 152
Dental 142
England 129
Editorial Notes—
Commonwealth Hospital Statistics 135
Lysol Poisoning 135
Legal and Magisterial—
Cocaine Poisoning Case 149
Dental Institute—Chemist Fined 149
Market Report 152
New Zealand Pharmacy Board Conference 146
New South Wales 146
Optical Notes 144
Original and Selected Article—
A New Method of making Tincture of Opium 134
Poisoning Cases 149
Pure Foods Commission—
Tasmanian and N.S.W. Evidence 136
Personal 154
Proprietary Medicines 142
Patents 152
Queensland 148
South Australia 147
Tasmania 149
Trade Mark Applications 150
Tariff Decisions 151
Trade Notes 153
Victoria—
Pharmacy Board 140
Pharmaceutical Society 141
South Suburban Chemists' Association 142
Conference between Chemists and Grocers 142
Early Closing 143

CUMING, SMITH & CO.'S

REGISTERED TRADE MARK SICKLE BRAND

"Sickle Brand"

FORMALIN

(FORMALDEHYDE 40/42%)

IS THE BEST

For Pickling Wheat, Barley and Oats.

PRACTICAL FARMERS all over Australia now pickle regularly with "SICKLE BRAND" FORMALIN, and testify to its reliability.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS have conclusively proved Formalin to be superior to Bluestone in every respect.

1. BETTER GERMINATION OF SEED.
Formalin Germination, 86.63% Bluestone Germination, 66.03%
2. INCREASED YIELD OF WHEAT.
Formalin treated - 16 bushels, 28 lbs. per acre.
Bluestone treated - 15 bushels, 21 lbs. per acre.
3. SIMPLER METHOD OF PICKLING.
4. AT HALF THE COST.

Write for New Leaflet, giving full particulars of latest opinions and results in Australian States and America.

CUMING, SMITH & CO. PTY. LTD.

Head Office—65 WILLIAM STREET, MELBOURNE.

THOS. DUFF & BROS., SHOP FITTERS,

396-400 SWANSTON STREET (NORTH END), MELBOURNE.

TELEPHONE 3199.

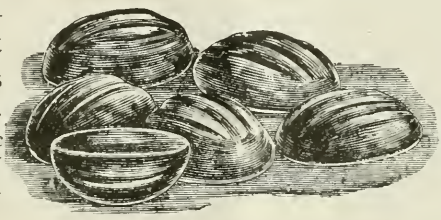
Exterior of Messrs. Fancis & Co.'s, Collins Street, fitted by us.

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS A SPECIALITY.

The 'Allenburys' Throat Pastilles

SOFT, DEMULCENT, PALATABLE.

In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.



The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

The basis of the **"Allenburys" Throat Pastilles** is composed of a special Pâte de Jujube which is soothing and palatable, while the local action of the drug incorporated is made more certain by the slow rate of solution of the jujube in the saliva than is the case with ordinary Lozenge or Pastille.

The following Pastilles are largely used, and have been found from long practical experience to be very efficacious:

No. 9. MENTHOL, COCAINE AND RED GUM.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

No. 23. EUCALYPTUS AND RED GUM.
Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ¼.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

ALLEN & HANBURYS (Australasia) LTD.

Office and Warehouse: 15-17 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY.

Surgical Instrument Depot: 30-34 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY.

"THE REPELLO."

REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

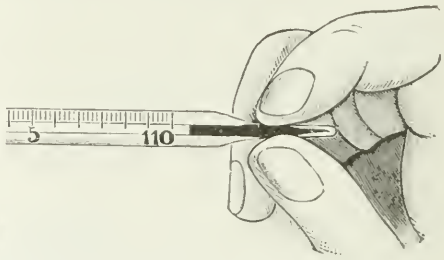
The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube-Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

"The REPELLO"

Literally "I PUSH BACK."

Patented in the United Kingdom, America, and on the Continent.

ADOPTED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.



All our Thermometers are made from "Normal Glass," which prevents the bulb contracting, making them perfectly accurate for all time.

Glass Throughout. Hermetically Sealed Nothing to go wrong. Will Not Roll. Made in All Kinds. Tested and Passed at Kew.

Sole Agents for Australia: Denyer Brothers, Melbourne and Sydney.

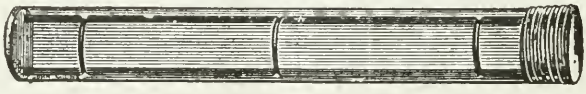
Inventor and Patentee: G. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill Street, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND

See my New Regd. Magnifying Lens Index Guide—EASY TO READ.

"WELCOMED BY PHYSICIANS."

Milne's Antiseptic Ligatures.

In Straight Lengths.



Surgeons should see John Milne's Name on every package of these most reliable and convenient patented Ligatures, so as to avoid purchasing cheap and inferior imitations.

Each flask can be supplied in a wooden case at a small additional cost.

Milne's Close Texture Gauzes.

We have just introduced a specially woven Gauze which is used as a basis for the above. It is uniform / absorbent, very soft, closely and evenly woven, and most economical in use, and goes twice or thrice as far as the gauze usually supplied. We medicate it with any antiseptic, and pack in one, three and six yard air-tight boxes and jars, if desired "Moist" it can be so supplied.

DENYER BROTHERS,

Surgical Instrument and Truss Makers,

IMPORTERS OF ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

ADDRESS—CORNER OF SWANSTON & LONSDALE STS.

MELBOURNE.

Sole Agents for GALEN MANUFACTURING CO. Ltd., Wilson St., New Cross Rd., S.E.

Royal Vinolia
SHAVING STICK

"I Always Countenance A Good Thing"

WOOD'S
GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS EFFICACY.
POSSESSING THREE VIRTUES.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE RETAILER.
THE CONFIDENCE OF THE WHOLESALER.

A Reliable Medicine at a Reasonable Price, 1/6 & 2/6.

Stocked by all the WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS of Australasia.

Your Business

does not stand still—it either progresses or goes back as regards profits, seeing that if the takings stand still, the expenses almost invariably increase.

My proposition is that I will

INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS

I am justified in making this promise, because for over five years I have been increasing English chemists' businesses, and for three years Colonial ones. My fee is **£3 3s.** per annum paid in advance, and if I fail to satisfy you, I return half. 52 different ideas—Illustrated Window Shows, Business Tips, and if you use newspaper (not essential), 52 ads. for it written. No extras. 800 Testimonials. Many clients of five years standing. System costs £10 a year to foster properly.

BERNARD SLACK,
9 King Street, Wolverhampton, England.

Do You Sell

THE SCHOLL Foot-eazer PAT'D EASES THE FEET
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

The Scholl "Foot-eazers" are known the world over as easers for the feet, body and nerves.

Every other customer of yours suffers from weak arches, or tired, aching feet.

SCHOLL'S "FOOT-EAZERS."

The construction of the **Scholl "Foot-eazer"** enables anyone to fit them, and everyone to wear them, with great satisfaction. The two German Silver supporting springs and the resilient leather cover make it an appliance that can be set inside any regular size shoe.

Each sale nets the retailer a large profit, and even if you are not located in a large town, several sales can be made every week.

One dozen pairs will give you a full line of sizes, Men's and Women's.

Price 54 -, retailing at 7/6 per pair and upwards.

A liberal supply of advertising matter free with all orders

Write for full particulars, and Scholl Foot Specialities, to

The A. SCHOLL MFG. Co. Ltd.
5, MANCHESTER AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Most Marvellous Medicine of the Age

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders,

SUCH AS

Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

OVER 6,000,000 BOXES SOLD YEARLY.

The Demand is unprecedented, and the Sale is by far the Largest of any Patent Medicine in the World.

DRUGGISTS WILL FIND BEECHAM'S PILLS THE MOST SALEABLE PATENT MEDICINE IN THE MARKET.

In Boxes, 10½d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, with full Directions
The 1s. 1½d. box contains 56 pills.

BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS

STAND UNRIVALLED FOR

Coughs, Asthma. Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE

RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR—

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens. England.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

GOULD'S GLOBULUS OIL

"BLUE FINCH" BRAND OF TASMANIAN
— EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS —
GUARANTEED B.P. STANDARD:
SUPPLIED IN 1/- BOTTLES OR IN BULK
H. T. GOULD, & Co. DISTILLERS HOBART, TAS.

SOLUBLE PEARL COATED PILLS.

☛ PLEASE WRITE FOR OUR LATEST PRICE LIST.

It is a most comprehensive one, and will be found to meet most requirements. We solicit your careful perusal. We are prepared to execute orders for Pills from **Private Formulæ.**

Special Quotations will be given for same on submitting Formulæ to us.

The CROWN CHEMICAL Co.

CITY ROAD, PRINCES BRIDGE, MELBOURNE.

A GOOD QUICK SELLING LINE

FOR THE SUMMER TRADE IS

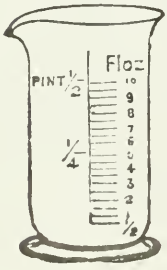
EASTMAN'S

Benzoin and Almond Lotion

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

IT IS GOT UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE AND BEARS A GOOD PROFIT.

Wholesale Agents—NATIONAL DRUG CO., 196 RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE.



H. B. SILBERBERG & Co.,

443 BOURKE STREET

(Corner Bourke and Queen Streets). MELBOURNE.

LARGE STOCKS OF

Scientific Apparatus, Chemical Glassware, "Jena" Beakers and Flasks.

Microscopes, Assay and Chemical Balances, Crucibles, Gasoline Furnaces, etc., etc.

INSPECTION OF STOCK INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.

H. B. SILBERBERG & CO.,

TEL 1377. 443 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

PURE BENZOL.
NITRO-BENZOL.
MYRBANE OIL.

Manufactured by

JOHN W. LEITCH & CO.,

Milnsbridge Chemical Works,

NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.

ENGLAND.

Enquiries Solicited.

THE BEST OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

The "MOSANS" Method of

Flexible Gelatine Capsules

ARE UNRIVALLED FOR

Purity, Accurate Capacity, Perfect Finish and Moderate Price.

Specify on your orders "MOSANS" Capsules.
To be obtained from all Wholesale Houses and Shippers.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

MAWSON & CO.

Canterbury Grove, London, England.

Complete Price List on application.

AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

ZENOBIA

PERFUMES

Reg. Trade Mark throughout Australasia and New Zealand.

THE PERFECT SCENTS OF THE FLOWERS.

SWEET PEA BLOSSOM

NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK

LILY OF THE VALLEY

ROSE SUPREME, ETC.

NOW BEING REGULARLY ADVERTISED AND SOLD THROUGHOUT AUSTRALASIA.

They show excellent profits, and prices are strictly protected and on the P.A.T.A. of Australia.

Write for Prices & Particulars to the

Australian Manufacturing and Importing Co. Ltd.

108 PITT ST., SYDNEY.

Wholesale Agents for the Manufacturer,

W. F. CHARLES, Zenobia Laboratories, Loughborough, Eng.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(In Powder Form).

No Cooking. Prepared instantly by stirring vigorously in water, hot or cold.

THE FOOD THAT BRINGS RESULTS.

The first thought of experienced dietitians when selecting a palatable, nourishing easily assimilated food.

The wholesome, invigorating food principles of pure milk and choice malted grain so prepared as to be properly assimilated in the feeblest conditions.

Used more extensively every year in the feeding of infants, and as a supplementary nutriment for growing children. Also with increasing confidence by adults as a table beverage in the home—superior to tea or coffee at meals—and an efficient corrective of insomnia taken hot before retiring.

In Glass Bottles, 1/6, 2/6, 11/-, at all Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Co.

SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Telegrams: "Muirhead, Tadcaster."

J. A. MUIRHEAD,

Engineer.

Yorkshire TADCASTER. England.

Specialty:

Pharmaceutical and Chemical Machinery.

Portable Plants for Colonial Use.
Distilling Plant and Appliances.
Vacuum Pans and Pumps for Malt, Meat, Milk, and Bark Extracts, etc.
Stationary and Tilting Pans.
Filtering and Bottling Plants.
Ice Making and Cooling Machinery.
Improved Condensers in Copper, Brass, Aluminium or Pure Tin.

HIGH-CLASS COPPERWORK.
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
Foundation Drawings and Instructions for Working Plants Supplied.

ENQUIRIES INVITED.

A MEDICINE OF WORLD-WIDE POPULARITY.

FOR NEARLY
THREE QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND OINTMENT

HAVE EARNED FOR THEMSELVES
UNIVERSAL APPROBATION
BY MAINTAINING
The HEALTH of THOUSANDS
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Advertising Matter, such as Showcards, Billheads, Almanacs, Calendars, Fancy Cards, C unter Bills, etc., will be forwarded free of all cost to applicants, on receipt of a post-card addressed to

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
113 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Telegrams: "CUPRITE, LONDON."
Telephones: 790, 794 HOLBORN.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS
LIMITED,
Engineers and Coppersmiths,
FARRINGDON WORKS, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

PLANT
FOR
Chemical Works and Laboratories,
Essential Oil Distilleries
Patent Food Factories,
Malt Extract Factories,
Condensed Milk Factories, etc.

COMPLETE PLANS SUPPLIED. ENQUIRIES INVITED.
Illustrated Catalogues sent on application.

Valuations Prepared for Partnership and Insurance Purposes.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of
Bennett's Patent "Ideal" Condenser
Of which over 200 are in use. Beware of Imitations.

ST. DALMAS' "LEICESTER" MEDICAL PLASTERS

Rubber Adhesive Plaster

On Strong Cotton Cloth. Will stick *at once* and *perfectly* in any temperature, without warming. In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 14/- per doz. tins.

On Spools containing 10 yards:— Per doz Spools

½-in.	¾-in.	1-in.	1½-in.	2-in.	3-in.
9/-	10/-	12/6	15/-	19/-	23/-	30/-

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

The "Leicester" Emp. Belladonnæ

In tins of 1 yard, 7½-in. wide, 2/- per tin.
In boxes of 2 dozen, 7½ x 5-in., 3/6 per dozen.
"Your Belladonna Plaster *is the best* I have ever used."—D. G——, M.D., The Hoe, Plymouth.

ADHESIVE PLASTER (Emp. Diachylon.)

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR EXPORT. SPECIALLY. TISSUE LINED, AND GUARANTEED SUITABLE FOR HOT CLIMATES.

Manufactured by A. de ST. DALMAS & CO., Leicester, England, Contractors to His Majesty's Government

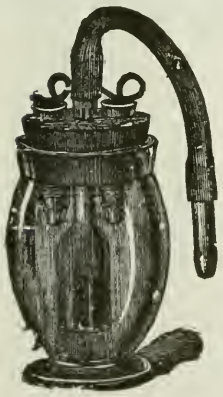
MEDICAL MEN

Requiring for their patients the effect of Cod Liver Oil cannot do better than prescribe SCOTT'S EMULSION—more efficacious than plain Oil, entirely digestible and quite palatable.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne possess letters showing that SCOTT'S EMULSION is a favourite remedy in over 300 hospitals and sanitoria. is highly recommended by more than 1800 certificated nurses, and strongly endorsed by more than 5000 practising medical men.

6 oz. Bottle with formula, free to any physician, surgeon or nurse desiring to test SCOTT'S EMULSION.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Limited,
483 Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W.



GODFREY'S
PATENT
CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM INHALER.

CATARRHAL THROAT & EAR AFFECTIONS,
Loss of Voice,
Bronchial Asthma, and Hay Fever.
THE SIMPLEST FORM OF INHALER.
Very Portable. Contains no Water.
SILVER MEDAL, Brussels Exhibition, 1888.
Price - - 7s. 6d Retail.

SOLE MAKERS:
GODFREY & COOKE,
30 Conduit St., Bond St, London, W.

WILLIAM MATHER LTD.

MANCHESTER. (Established 1847.)

LEADING LINES IN POROUS PLAISTERS.

STRENGTHENING AND CAPSICUM.

Customers may have their names and addresses printed on the wrappers and back cloths, free of charge, by ordering one gross, WHICH MAY BE ASSORTED. Printing done on the premises, thus avoiding delay. The above Plaisters, in yard rolls, 7 inches wide, each yard in enamelled metal box.

☞ To avoid disappointment, order Mather's Make from your Wholesale House.

POROUS or "VENTILO" (Reg. No 255 348) GREEN BELLADONNA PLAISTERS

Guaranteed to contain 0·25 per cent. Leaf Alcoholic Extract Belladonna Alkaloids, in accordance with the formula of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1901.

Australian Agents: F. KEMP & CO., 95 YORK STREET, SYDNEY.

London Wholesale and Export Agents MACE & HALDANE, 94 MILTON STREET, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

Health Exhibition London, Adelaide and Melbourne

The Practitioner says :
"All these preparations are, we think, deserving of highest praise."

The Medical Press and Circular says :
"Few modern improvements in pharmacy have done so much as Benger's Preparations to assist the physician in his treatment of the sick."

The Lancet describes it as :
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

The British Medical Journal says :
"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

Benger's Food

is a **self-digestive,** not a pre-digested Food. The Special Value of this is, that in cases of weak or defective digestive power, in Adults or Children, the exact amount of pre-digestion to suit each individual case may be given to the Food during the process of preparation. As health comes back this pre-digestion may be so regulated as to allow the digestive organs to do more and more work, until finally they may do it all, leading up to discarding the Food altogether, and the gradual resuming of ordinary diet.

With Benger's Food alone is this process possible

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses and Shippers,
or from the Manufacturers

BENGER'S FOOD LTD.

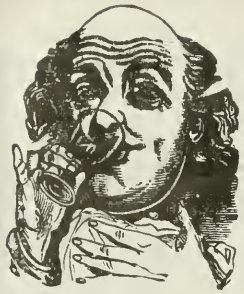
Otter Works MANCHESTER England

No. 34

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE NEXT PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (Old Standard) will be held on Friday, the 21st June, 1912. Particulars may be obtained from A. FORSTER,
Registrar Pharmacy Board of New South Wales,
7 Richmond Terrace, Sydney, May, 1912.

The next Preliminary Examination (New Standard) will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th June, 1912. Particulars to be obtained from A. FORSTER,
Registrar Pharmacy Board of New South Wales,
7 Richmond Terrace, Domain, May, 1912.



ATKIN'S QUININE TONIC WINE

Meets with a ready sale.

TELEPHONE 1321.

Wholesale Agents—Felton, Grimwade & Co., Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., Duerdin and Sainsbury.
24 ATKINS STREET, NORTH MELBOURNE.

HYCOL

STOCK NOW. *Agents:—*
MELBOURNE—Nolan Bros. & Broderick.
BRISBANE—Taylor & Colledge, Ltd.

STOCK NOW. *Agents:—*
ADELAIDE—A. M. Bickford & Sons, Ltd.
PERTH—F. H. Faulding & Co.
WELLINGTON (N.Z.)—Castendyk & Focke.

THE MOST POWERFUL DISINFECTANT

PIRATED.

DR. B. ALLEN'S U.S.A.

MEXICAN WALNUT STAIN

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.

The above much-advertised Preparation has been **PIRATED**, and sold by Travellers as the genuine, but which can be supplied **ONLY** by the Melbourne Wholesale Druggists. None Genuine without the fac-simile signature of Alfred Ardley.

IMPORTANT TO DISTRIBUTORS.

A Supreme Court action withdrawn on agent stating he was unaware of the facts, and undertaking to make no more sales. CHEMISTS and others with counterfeit stock will save legal trouble without loss to themselves by sending to any Melbourne Wholesale Druggist, who have sole control of the business, and arrange for genuine as advertised.

MARK LAZARUS, Esq., Barrister and Solicitor, acting for Prop.

PEARS'

SOAP DEPÔT

495 & 497 BOURKE STREET W.,

MELBOURNE.

FRANCIS FORREST & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

All the Leading Lines kept in Stock.

£25 Parcels supplied at laid-down cost. Smaller quantities can be obtained from any Wholesale House on reasonable terms.

WRITE FOR LATEST

Show Cards and Printed Matter

TO BE SENT TO WHOLESALE HOUSE FOR ENCLOSURE.

WYLEYS LTD.

COVENTRY.

(Established 1750.)

Wholesale & Export Druggists

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

WYLEY'S SPECIALTIES.

DECOCTIONS—Dec. Sarsæ Jam. Co. Conc.

FLUID EXTRACTS—Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ Liq. P.B.
Ext Ergotæ Liq. P.B. (tested physiologically).
Ext Hyoscyami Liq. (from English Biennial Henban
Ext. Valerianæ Liq. (from English Valerian Root).

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS—Inf. Buchu Conc.
Inf Digitalis Conc. (from English leaves).
Inf Gent Comp. Conc.
Inf Senegæ Conc.

TINCTURES—Tinct. Aurantii, P.B., 1885.
Tinct. Benzoin Comp., P.B.
Tinct. Hyoscyami, P.B. (from English Biennial Henbane).
Tinct. Valerian, PB., 1885 (English Root).

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES—These are prepared of uniform and standard strength. One fluid part equals four fluid parts of tincture.

"LENITIVE TROPELS" (regd.). Laxative Fruit Lozenges.

"RUSCOL"—An organic compound for Eczema and Skin Diseases.

"THREE SPIRES BRAND" Preparations.

Wyleys Ltd. specially devote themselves to the manufacture of Chemists Own Name Preparations, and will be glad to receive inquiries respecting this branch of their business.

Wholesale Agents for Victoria and Tasmania, ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.

Representative for Australia and New Zealand, W. C. B. DALY, Box 240 G.P.O. Melbourne.

Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

Next Examination: TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 4th and 5th JUNE, 1912.

The following are the compulsory subjects:—

Latin.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I. *In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.*

English.—Grammar and composition. The University Text Book in English, June, 1912:—"*A School Treasury of English Literature,*" *elected by Walter Murdoch, M.A. (First section). The portions of the Text Book that are required to be memorised are—*

Browning: Italian in England.
Tennyson: Sir Galahad.
Keats: Sonnet on Chapman's Homer.

The Text Book for September and December, 1912, will be:—"*A Victorian Anthology for Schools,*" *by M. P. Hansen. 1st Section*

The portions to be memorised are—*Tennyson:* Three Songs, and Crossing the Bar. *Browning:* Prospice. *Kipling:* Flag of England. *Henley:* England. *Newbolt:* Clifton Castle. *Outhbertson:* Sunrise.

Arithmetic.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

Geometry.—The first book of Euclid.

Algebra.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting will be taken into account in awarding marks.)

The following text-books are recommended by the Examiner:—

Latin.—Principia Latina (latest edition), Dr. Wm. Smith.

Arithmetic.—No special book can be named. Any good treatise on the subject covers all requirements.

English.—Nesfield's Outline of English Grammar, and the University Text Book in English.

Algebra.—C. Smith's Elementary Algebra, up to and including simple equations of one variable.

Geometry.—Layng's First Book with the simple deductions.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

Candidates who pass in three or more of the five compulsory subjects at one examination may present themselves at the next following examination for the subject or subjects in which they fail. In the event of their failing to secure a pass at this next following examination, they will require to take up all the subjects again.

If the candidate produces and lodges with the Registrar a certificate that he has, at the Matriculation Examination of the Melbourne University, or of some other University recognised by the Board, passed in any or all of the above subjects, he shall not be required to pass the Preliminary Examination in the subject or subjects included in the Matriculation Examination certificate.

(The Junior Public and Senior Public Examinations of the Melbourne University are accepted in the compulsory subjects in lieu of the Preliminary Examination).

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects (half-yearly in June and December.) The next examination will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th and 11th JUNE, 1912. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th JUNE, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4. of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne

SELL THE TALC WITH A NAME!

50% Profit.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S

BABY POWDER.

This block represents one of the beautiful Show Cards found in Johnson's Baby Powder Display. It is printed in Five Colours.

Displays will be supplied free to anyone handling Johnson's Baby Powder.

Handsome displays bring business, and are obtainable from

JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

Managing Agents:—

POTTER & BIRKS LTD.,
SYDNEY.

Chemists Labels
A SPECIALITY

OUR WISH IS THAT WE MAY DO YOUR **LABEL WORK**

HAND BILLS, MEMO. FORMS, BILL HEADS, and every description of

PRINTING.

OUR CHARGES ARE ALWAYS FAIR and REASONABLE, **Never Excessive**

WE STAND FOR **QUALITY**—FIRST, LAST, AND ALWAYS.

E. WHITEHEAD & Co.
GENERAL PRINTERS

238 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Under Vice-Regal Patronage.

JOHN ROSIER,

Foot Specialist, Chiropodist & Surgical Bootmaker

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES

Made only by Hand and to Measure. Perfect feet preserved in their pristine beauty.

Deformed Feet Orthœpedically Treated and lameness greatly diminished, and Instruments when required.

Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Toe-Nails Skilfully Removed without risk or pain. Ladies and Gentlemen attended to at their private residence by appointment. *Special arrangements for families.*

Instructions from the Medical Faculty Carefully carried out, and immediate consultation when required.

For proof, see undoubted Testimonials.

SURGICAL BOOTMAKER TO THE MELBOURNE HOSPITAL.

For Chilblains Use Rosier's "Pedentia."

ADDRESS

246 Swanston Street, Melbourne.

(LIBRARY SIDE). TELEPHONE NO. 4888.

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1879.

A simple and effective treatment for the various inflammatory affections of the bronchi. Especially useful for very young children. Avoids internal medication or may be used with any other treatment.

Indicated in WHOOPING COUGH, SPASMODIC CROUP, BRONCHITIS, and the bronchial complications incident to MEASLES and SCARLET FEVER, and as an aid in the treatment of DIPHTHERIA.

VAPORIZED CRESOLENE RELIEVES ASTHMATICS.

Laboratory tests have proven the destructive effect of Vaporised Cresolene on diphtheria bacilli.

LITERATURE ON REQUEST.

Stocked by Wholesale and Retail Houses of Australasia.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

MEGGESON & CO. Ltd.

14 AND 15 MILES LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SOFT GLYCERINE

— AND —

GLYCERINE AND BLACK CURRANT PASTILLES,

PREPARED WITH NEW SPECIAL SOFT BASIS.

These Pastilles are exceedingly popular; they will not harden or adhere together by keeping, and retain their bright appearance and flavour indefinitely,

Supplied in 1-lb. Free Tins. Price 2s. per lb. 1s. 9d. per lb. for 14 lbs.

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES (Crystallized).

ANTISEPTIC, STIMULATING, and EXPECTORANT. Price, 2s. 6d. per lb.

All the above supplied in 6d. & 1s. Tins. Customers Name & Address on Labels FREE of extra charge.

A Variety of other Medicated Pastilles and Jujubes, Antiseptic, etc., Kept in Stock.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The New Cachou, "LOTUS LILY"

An Entirely New Cachou of exquisite flavour.

The Label is artistically designed and very attractive. Price 3s. per lb. In 2-lb. FREE jars as Fig.

An enlargement of the Label on a Showcard for the Counter is supplied FREE, and affords an elegant and artistic display.

CINNAMON INFLUENZA TABLETS

A Preventive and Cure for Influenza.

A perfect safeguard for children and adults. We recommend our customers to call the attention of medical men to these Tablets as they are much more efficacious than sprays and gargles

SHOWCARDS AND HANDBILLS FREE.

Price 3s. per lb. 6s. per doz.

FORMALINE THROAT LOZENGES.

Price 2s. 6d. per lb., 6s. per doz. in Screw Cap Bottles.

The New Remedy for Septic Throat, Catarrh, etc.

Show Card and Handbills FREE.

A Delightful Revelation.

The value of senna as a laxative is well known to the medical profession, but to the physician accustomed to the ordinary senna preparations, the gentle yet sufficient action of the pure laxative principles correctly obtained and scientifically combined with a pleasant aromatic syrup of California figs is a delightful revelation.

This pleasant, gentle laxative known under the title of

California Syrup of Figs

has for many years past been entrusted by physicians for domestic use because of its non-irritant and non-debilitating character, its wide range of usefulness, and its freedom from every objectionable quality. It is well and generally known that the component parts of California Syrup of Figs are as follows:—

Syrup of California Figs... ... ... 3 fluid drachms
Aromatic Elixir of Senna (Fl. extr. senna, essence of cassia, cloves and mint) manufactured by our original method, known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only ... 1 fluid drachm

Each tablespoonful represents the strength of forty-five grains of senna.

Its production satisfies the demand of the profession for a pharmaceutical laxative of agreeable quality and high standard, and it is, therefore, a scientific accomplishment of value, as our method ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product required by the careful physician. It is a laxative which physicians may sanction for family use because its constituents are known to the profession, and the remedy itself proven to be prompt and reliable in its action, acceptable to the taste and never followed by the slightest debilitation.

Its Ethical Character.

California Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, and has been mentioned favourably as a laxative, in the medical literature of the age, by some of the most eminent living authorities. The method of manufacture is known to us only, but we have always informed the profession fully as to its component parts. It is, therefore, not a secret remedy, and we make no empirical claims for it. The value of the senna, as a laxative, is too well known to physicians to call for any special comment, but in this scientific age it is important to get it in its best and most acceptable form and f the choicest quality, which we are enabled to offer in California Syrup of Figs, as our facilities and equipment are exceptional and our best efforts devoted to the one purpose.

As a safeguard to their patients against the many imitations put upon the market under the common term of Syrup of Figs, we invite physicians, when prescribing, to specify in full—

California Syrup of Figs (Syr. Fici. Cal.).

***Sold throughout Australia in two sizes,* 1/3 *and* 1/11.**

California Fig Syrup Co.

Australian Branch: 5 & 7 Barrack Street, SYDNEY.

Compressed

PINE - - - TABLETS.

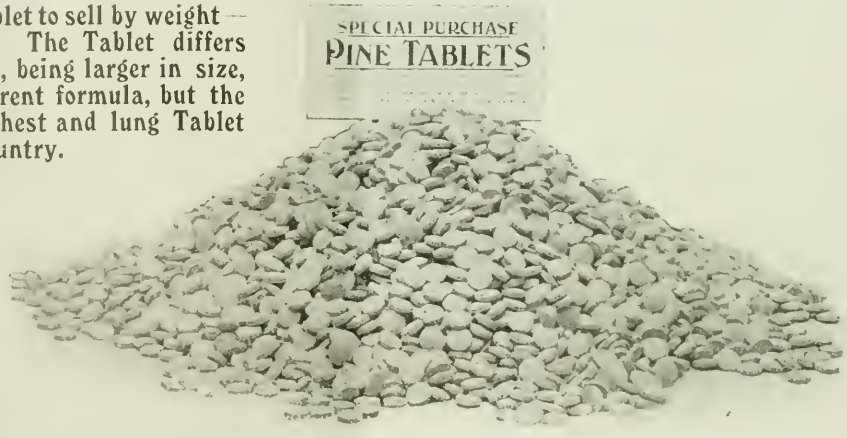
About 56 Tablets in a neatly decorated tin—size 3½ x 2 x ¾ ins. deep. Soothing to the Chest, very pungent, warming, and palatable. They are hard and without grit, and sell readily at 1/- per box. We give you showcards to help sales, and they are printed in well chosen colors.

ONE RETAIL CHEMIST SOLD 5 GROSS IN 12 WEEKS.

3/- per doz., 6 doz.; 2/9 per doz., 12 doz.; 2/6 doz., 5 gross

This is a Tablet to sell by weight — by the ounce. The Tablet differs from the above, being larger in size, and of a different formula, but the most popular chest and lung Tablet sold in this country.

Sell them as Chest and Lung Tablets or Pine Tablets, and we are able to supply you bottle labels and showcards.



OUR OUTPUT EXCEEDS 100 TONS PER ANNUM.

28 lbs. ... 1/- 56 lbs. ... 11½d. 112 lbs. ... 11d. *Free Tins.*

Sole Agents for N. Zealand
G. W BENNETT & CO.,
Hereford St., Christchurch.

Sole Agents for Australia
W. HERMON SLADE & Co.
173, Sussex Street,
Sydney.

W. B. Cartwright Ltd.

Tablet Manufacturer

RAWDON
NR LEEDS

ENGLAND.

LYSOL

IDEAL CLEANSING ANTISEPTIC.

A Powerful Deodorant and Disinfectant.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Druggists through Australia and New Zealand.

Sole Agents, J. L. LENNARD.

SYDNEY - - - -	263 George Street.
MELBOURNE - - -	364 Little Collins Street.
ADELAIDE - - - .	110 Gawler Place.
BRISBANE - - - -	95-97 Edward Street.
WELLINGTON, N.Z. - - -	8 Mercer Street.

C. J. ZIEBELL'S

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Is now specified on Leading Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions. Being freshly prepared, it is Odorless and Colorless.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

Strengths from 10-100 Volumes Supplied.

PREPARED ONLY BY *Telephone Central 2555.*

CHARLES J. ZIEBELL, Pharmacist & Analyst,

19 BRUNSWICK ST., FITZROY, MELBOURNE.

COACHING FOR FINAL EXAMINATION.

MR. F. J. BURNS (late Senior Assistant with Messrs. H. Francis and Co.), Pharmaceutical Chemist, 443 BRUNSWICK STREET, FITZROY, prepares Candidates for the FINAL Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. The Course includes a complete and systematic study of the B.P. and its chemistry, together with a thorough treatment of General Pharmacy, Volumetric and Qualitative Analysis. Students receive special instruction in the Art of Dispensing. A fully-equipped LABORATORY and DISPENSING ROOM has been fitted up for the use of pupils.

Fee - - £5 5s. (in advance).

Only a limited number of pupils being taken for the next examination.

Address—
F. J. BURNS, Pharmaceutical Coach,
443 Brunswick St., Fitzroy. Tel. 1926.

OPTICAL GOODS.

WE OFFER YOU ALL INFORMATION REGARDING

OPTICAL OUTFITS.

We easily hold the record for opening orders.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

Of all kinds are kept in stock, and tested by our OPTICAL EXPERT.

We are the LARGEST IMPORTERS of OPTICAL GOODS in the Commonwealth, Buying Largely and Selling at Low Prices, which accounts for our Rapid Progress.

A WORD TO THE WISE! IF YOU HAVE OTHER PRICES, **GET OURS AND SAVE MONEY.**

We hold the Largest Stocks of Instruments, Frames, Lenses, Spectacle Cases, and we have made a specialty of Test Cases.

OUR WORKSHOP IS RIGHT UP-TO-DATE.

ARTHUR COCKS & CO. LTD.

318 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

59 York St., Sydney. 18 Victoria St., Wellington, N.Z.
28 Adelaide St., Brisbane. Charles St., Adelaide.
And at Birmingham, London, and Paris.

Van HOUTEN'S Cocoa

BEST AND GOES FARTHEST.

Neave's MILK Food

Recommended BEST Food for Infants.

Largely used by ALL CHILDREN HOSPITALS and FOUNDLING HOMES.

KEROL The Guaranteed Disinfectant.

KEROL is non-poisonous, is non-toxic and non-corrosive, and contains no carbolic or cresylic acid.

The manufacture of **KEROL** is bacteriologically controlled.

KEROL forms a homogeneous and permanent emulsion.

KEROL'S high efficiency is not destroyed by the presence of organic matter.

KEROL as a bactericide is 10 to 35 times as active as carbolic acid.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

"Report upon the Carbolic Acid Co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus of the **KEROL** in the drum marked for identification." The test was performed with a culture of B. Typhosus, which gave well-marked widal reactions with cases of Typhoid Fever.

$$\text{CARBOLIC ACID CO-EFFICIENT} \frac{1400}{100} = 14$$

The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL** is 14 time as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is.

(Signed) T. P. ANDERSON STUART, M.D., LL.D.
(Signed) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.

University of Sydney, December 14th, 1908.

A 1/3 Bottle makes 20 Gallons of efficient Disinfectant.

SOLE AGENTS:

DALGETY & CO. LTD., Australia and New Zealand.

SUPPLIES FOR

CHEMIST OPTICIANS.

TRIAL CASES, spherical, 50/-, with instructions.

Office Cases, complete with cylindrical lenses, from £4 5/- Handsome Mahogany Case, containing 24 pairs each convex and concave spherical, 12 pairs each convex and concave cylinder lenses, prisms, and discs, mounted in nickel and gilt rings, £6 15/-. This is **SPECIAL VALUE,** types included. A large assortment to choose from, including roll top and travelling patterns.

RETINISCOPES, OPHTHALMASCOPES, and all testing appliances.

Ths **NEW KERATOMETER.** Latest and cheapest instrument for corneal astigmatic correction. Write for particulars and price—we are the agents.

Full stocks carried of interchangeable **FRAMES** and Mounts, in nickel, gold filled and gold, rimless and other lenses.

Jobbing and Prescription Work Promptly Attended To.

CLINICALS LONDON MADE.
LENS FRONTS, 15/- doz.

Wholesale Manufacturing **OPTICIANS.**

W. WOOD & CO.,

HOWEY PLACE, Prop. Ltd.,
LITTLE COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

LISTERINE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

AND BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

A non-toxic antiseptic of known and definite power; prepared in a form convenient for immediate use; of ready dilution, sightly, pleasant, and sufficiently powerful for all purposes of asepsis—these are advantages which Listerine embodies.

The high repute of Listerine has been obtained by the voluntary favor bestowed upon it by professional men, and by means of their recommendation it has become known and prized by their patients to such an extent that it is now quite generally utilized as an article of domestic medicine, and for purposes of personal hygiene.

Australian Price List.

LAMBERT'S

Pharmaceutical Specialties.

Listerine, 14-oz. bottles, **4s.** size...			per case, one doz.	**36s.**
Listerine, 7-oz. bottles, **2s.** size...	per doz., **18s.;**		per case, two doz.	**36s.**
Listerine, 3-oz. bottles, **1s.** size...	per doz., **9s.;**		per case, four doz.	**36s.**
Listerine Dermatic Soap	per doz., **8s.;**		per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Listerine Tooth Powder	per doz., **8s.;**		per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Listerine Talcum Powder	per doz., **8s.;**		per case, twelve doz.	**96s.**
Lithiated Hydrangea Comp., 8-oz. bottles, **4s.** size,	per doz.,		case ...	**36s.**

For Terms and Discounts, the Australian Trade will please address

Messrs. FELTON, GRIMWADE & CO.,

MELBOURNE,

Australian Agents for

Lambert Pharmacal Co.,

ST. LOUIS, Mo., U.S.A.

A NEW LINE.

The Proprietors of **REXONA** are marketing, in conjunction with **REXONA,** a new Soap of exceptional merit for the Toilet, Bath, and Nursery. This Soap is particularly well packed, and is known as

Price to the Trade:

9s. per dozen Tablets.

TO BE RETAILED AT 1s. PER TABLET.

Obtainable from all Wholesale Chemists in Victoria.

"Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

Lord Chesterfield could not have spoken words more applicable to the medical profession and the drug trade.

A barrister may plead his cause poorly and lose the case, or a clergyman may preach a sermon which falls short of the intended mark, but the consequences are not necessarily vital. With the medical man it is different. When he is summoned to attend a case in which a deep-seated inflammation plays a part, he realises that the destiny of the afflicted person rests in his hands. He cannot employ loose methods.

This is a case of "worth doing," and "worth doing" well," and therefore he prescribes

Antiphlogistine

(Inflammation's Antidote.)

The chemist should do his part well by having a good stock of ANTIPHLOGISTINE on hand, so that there may be no delay in obtaining it.

The Denver Chemical Mfg. Co.

SYDNEY.

Ashton & Parsons'

Large 1/- Size

HOMŒOPATHIC PILULES AND TINCTURES

Price in London PER DOZ. **1/6** NET.

NOTE.—Abroad and in the Colonies the price is necessarily higher to cover cost of freight, import duty, etc.

Mother and Strong Potencies always sent unless otherwise ordered.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The distinguished honor of having received commands from

H.M. the Queen.
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia.
H.M. the Queen of Roumania.
H.M. the King of Greece.
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife.
H.R H. the Crown Princess of Roumania.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
H.I.H. the Duchess of Leuchtenberg.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia.
H.R.H. Princess Hohenlohe-Langenberg.
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia
H.H. the Furstin of Schwarzburg.
H.R.H. Prince Carol of Roumania.
H.H. the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia.
H.S.H. Hereditary Princess of Leiningen
H.H. Princess Reuss, &c, &c.

Is an unique example of the world-wide popularity and unparallelled excellence of the medicines.

ASHTON & PARSONS LTD.

Homœopathic Chemists, London.

Caution!

To Infringers, Imitators, or Dealers in Imitations of

PHOSFERINE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, 1900, the Hon. Archibald Henry Simpson, Chief Judge in Equity, ordered the Defendant Company, its servants, agents, and workpeople be restrained from selling, offering for sale, or disposing of in the colony of New South Wales, any drug not manufactured or imported by or for the Plaintiff Company under a label got up in imitation of the Plaintiff's "Phosferine" label, and it was further ordered that the Defendant Company deliver up to the Plaintiff Company all wrappers and labels so got up in infringement of the Plaintiffs' Company's rights, and pay the Plaintiffs' taxed costs.

All information relating to the infringement or dealers in infringements of Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. Registered Trade-Mark "Phosferine," will be greatly esteemed, and will be confidentially treated. Messrs. Ashton and Parsons Ltd. have given notice to their Solicitor to take action against all infringers or dealers in infringements without further warning.

All information should be addressed to the Proprietors of "PHOSFERINE."

Messrs. ASHTON & PARSONS Ltd.

La Bell Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

OR TO

Messrs. J. E. EVANS-JACKSON & CO.,

PATENT AGENTS,

Bristol House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Wholesale Agents: SAYERS, ALLPORT PROP. LTD., 4 O'Connell St., Sydney.